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## BEGINNING GERMAN

A SERIES OF LESSONS,

WITH AN
ABSTRACT OF GRAMMAR

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## PREFACE

THis book consists of a series of thirty lessons and an abstract of grammar.

On the lessons and the best way of using them, I have only a few suggestions to make, and these I will venture to put in a somewhat categorical form.

First, have your students recite as much as possible with their books closed. Secondly, dictate a few sentences or phrases to them at every lesson. Thirdly, postpone sentence writing and so-called composition until the ear is fairly well trained and the new language has become alive in the student's mind. And fourthly, before your scholars do an English exercise, let them carefully reread the preceding German sentences that should serve them as models.

I may add that these suggestions are neither original nor novel, and I dare say that if they had been followed more closely since the Committee of Twelve lent them the weight of their authority, fewer candidates for admission to college would no Sound deficient in the translation into German, and most would do better in the translation of German into Eng. lish. The fact is that, notwithstanding all our conceits to the contrary, we are still too much under the sway of the traditional methods of teaching the dead languages.

In the second part of the book, the abstract of grammar, I have so far departed from the customary way of presenting 195505
the subject of accidence that I must needs give my reason for doing so. It is this : if the initial difficulty for most Eng-lish-speaking students of German lies in mastering the inflections, rather than in grasping the uses of the parts of speech, or what we call syntax, it ought to be more practical to group different parts of speech under the same type of inflection than to group different types of inflection under the same part of speech. The former is the method that I have followed. The latter is again a traditional method, that of logicians; but it is not necessarily the best, nor even the most ational method, even if it be the most logical.

The abstract of grammar, if it should prove useful for reviewing the essentials of accidence and syntax, especially in preparation for college, will soon be published separately.

I have adopted the new official orthography of 1902 , hence the change of form in a few familiar words, as tutr, tat, $g e=$ tan, $\mathfrak{T}$ ir, gibjt, etc., instead of thun, that, gethan, $\mathfrak{T h} j i r$, giebjit, etc.

Ciambridge, Mass., January, 1903.

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## BEGINNING GERMAN

## PRONUNCIATION

The Alphabet

| $\underset{\text {-orman }}{\text { German }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { German } \\ \text { name } \end{gathered}$ | Roman <br> form | $\begin{aligned} & \text { German } \\ & \text { form } \end{aligned}$ | German | $\underset{\substack{\text { Roman } \\ \text { form }}}{\substack{\text { for }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathfrak{\chi} \mathfrak{a}$ | ah | A a | $\mathfrak{N}$ | en | Nre |
| $\mathfrak{B 6}$ | bay | B b | D D | Qh | 0 \% |
| $\mathfrak{J}$ | tsay | C c | $\mathfrak{F}$ | pay | P p |
| (b) | day | D d | $\cong q$ | koo' | Q q |
| C.e | ay | E e | $\Re 1$ | er | R r |
| F 1 | eff | F $f$ | S 1 | ess | S s |
| (3) $\mathfrak{g}$ | gay | G g | It | tay | T t |
| Ş | hah | H h | $\mathfrak{U} \mathfrak{H}$ | oo | U u |
| $\mathfrak{J}$ | ee | I i | $\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{}$ | fow | V v |
| $\mathfrak{F}$ | yot | J j | $\mathfrak{W} \mathfrak{w}$ | vay | W w |
| R | kah | K k | $\mathfrak{X}$ | ix | X x |
| § 1 | el | L 1 | (Y) $\mathfrak{y}$ | ipsilon | Y y |
| $\mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{n}$ | em | M m | 3 子 | tset |  |

Of the two forms ; and e the latter is used at the end of a word, at the end of a syllable in compounds, and before suffixes (except suffixes of inflection); elsewhere $j$ is used:
 but Ie'jen, liejit.

Note the following combinations: $f f c h$, $c k, ~ b z t z$ and $\tilde{B}$ sz. The last, however, is as frequently represented by ss (and always sounded like ss). It is called ess-tset ${ }^{\prime}$ and takes the place of $\{\beta$ at the end of a word or syllable, and of $f j$ before




Capitals. Every noun, or word used as a noun, begins with a capital: 5̧ans house, für meinen Bruber for my brother, in England in England. But adjectives derived from names of countries begin mostly with a small letter: englijd English.

Division into Syllables, at the end of a line, is indicated by a double hyphen, thus =.

A single consonant belongs to the following vowel: 〔a=bent,

 $b^{\prime} e^{\prime}=$ Ite. Other combinations are separated so that the last consonant belongs to the next line, of becoming $E=f:$ Intap' pe,
 ford' $=$ re. Compounds are divided according to their comocnent parts: $\mathfrak{H} u g^{\prime}=a p f e l$ Gier' $=a u f$, vollfen'Den.

## Vowels

A vowel doubled or followed by $\mathfrak{h}$ is long: 5̧aar, Meffi.
An accented vowel before a single consonant or at the end of a syllable is usually long: Ie' $\mathfrak{j n}, \mathfrak{C e b o t}^{\prime}, \mathfrak{D a}, \mathfrak{j o}, \mathfrak{D u}, \mathrm{Dir}$, bor, mir. But in some of the commonest monosyllables, even when strongly accented, the vowel is short: $\mathfrak{a b}$, ant, $\mathfrak{K i n}$, mit, $\mathfrak{m m}$, meg, ¢ай, tas.

A vowel before two or more consonants is usually short: $\mathfrak{B l a t t}$, bumm, hilf. But in inflection a long stem-vowel remains long even before several consonants: franjt, $\mathfrak{B l u t e}$ (from fra'gen, $\mathfrak{B l u t}$ ). A vowel before $\mathfrak{d})$ or $\hat{B}$ may be long, as in $\mathfrak{B u c t}$ ), Maß, or short, as in $\mathfrak{B a c t}$, láz.

If $\mathfrak{a}$ has always the quality of $a$ in father. Long: ba'ven, $\mathfrak{M a h l}$; short: matt, Damn.
(f) e long sounds like $a$ in fate: ©゙poz, 5eer, geft ; e short like $e$ in bet: ßett, Sen'oung, ફ̌err (like e in herring, not like $e$ in her).

Unaccented e is slurred; thus, en in Yei' ten sounds like en in frighten; el in ébel, like le in ladle; eß in neu' ${ }^{\prime}$ es, like ous in
 like $g \alpha$ in gazettes.
$\mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{i}$ long sounds like $i$ in machine: $\mathfrak{i h n}, \mathfrak{J}^{\prime} \mathfrak{b a} ; \mathfrak{i}$ short, like $i$ in sit: mit, $\Re i$ ip'pe, $\mathfrak{F}$ int (not like hurt).
§e ic is sounded like long i: $\mathfrak{i e} e^{\prime}$ Der, $\mathfrak{F}$ Bhilojophie'; but in certain words accented on the syllable preceding ie, these two letters are sounded separately, much like $i a$ in gloria: $\mathfrak{S H}^{\prime} \mathfrak{D}^{\prime}$ rie, $\mathfrak{F a m i}$ 'lie, $\mathfrak{L i}^{\prime}$ mie.

Oo long sounds like $o$ in note: $\mathfrak{j 0}, \mathfrak{M l o n r} ; \mathrm{D}$ short, like the o often heard in New England in whole or only, a sound lying between the $a$ in fall and the o in toll: toll, Gott, Midt'te.
$\mathfrak{u t u l o n g}$ sounds like oo in fool: $\mathfrak{B u} \mathfrak{u}^{\prime} \mathfrak{\mathrm { b }}, \mathfrak{\Re u f}$; $\mathfrak{u}$ short, like $u$ in pull: Dumm, ßut'ter.

श) $\mathfrak{y}$ occurs chiefly in foreign words and, if accented, sounds usually like ü, if unaccented like i.

## MODIFIED VOWELS

The vowels $a, b, \mathfrak{u}$ have a modified sound which is indi-
 äu see p. 4.

थ̈ ä long sounds like $a$ in dare: 刘h're, träge ; ä short, like

©i i long may be produced by rounding the lips to pronounce $o$ in woe and then trying to sound an $a$ like that of ape instead: Difr, böje. Short ij has the same quality, but requires less rounding of the lips: :̈ffine, fömt.
itt it long may be produced by rounding the lips to pronounce 00 in woo and then trying to sound an $e$ like that of be instead:
über, fübl. Short ü has the same quality, but requires less rounding of the lips: §yuit' te, fül' 'len.

## DIPHTHONGS

Ni ai and Cei $\mathfrak{c i}$ sound like $i$ in mine: Raib, Sai'te; Reifo Sei' te.
$\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{a u}$ sounds like ou in thou: Yaut, tau' fen.
$\mathfrak{C u t} \mathfrak{c u}$ and $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{u}$ sound like oy in boy: $\mathfrak{Z c u}{ }^{\prime} t e$, heu'te ; läu'to §äu'te.

## Consonants

Consonants omitted here are sounded as in English.
$\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{b}$, at the end of a word or syllable, also before inflectional suffixes beginning with a consonant, sounds like $p$ : ©frab, ©ruïb ${ }^{\prime}=$

© $c$, before $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{a u}, \mathfrak{o u}$ or a consonant, sounds like $k$ : ©ato, ©fau'bius; elsewhere like ts or z: ©a"jar, ©e'der.
$(\mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{G})$, after $\mathfrak{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathfrak{u}$ or $\mathfrak{a u}$, has a deep guttural sound which resembles a throat-clearing or hawking and may be produced by whispering koo or kah: Dact, §oct, Buctl), auct, (a'dje. Elsewhere $(f)$ has a higher palatal sound, like that of $k$ in key when



But $\mathfrak{d}$ ) and $\mathfrak{z}$ or $\mathfrak{f}$, when belonging to the same stem, sound
 k: ©haral' ter, or like sh: ©hara'de.
(2) $\mathfrak{D}$, at the end of a word or syllable, also before inflectional suffixes beginning with a consonant, sounds like t : Santo, länd' lidy, Lants'mam, bandit; elsewhere like $d$ : $\mathfrak{b a}$, Saunde. - Dt dt sounds like $t$ : Stadt, Gejand'ter.
(65 $\mathfrak{g}$, at the end of a word (for $\mathfrak{n g}$ see below) or syllable, also before inflectional suffixes beginning with a consonant,

and palatal in meeg, $\Omega \mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}$ nig, feig, $\mathfrak{B e r g}$, liegit, $\mathfrak{v o r j u ̈ g}{ }^{\prime}$ lidy. . In all other positions it is best to let the beginner sound $g$ like $g$
 $\mathfrak{x} a^{\prime} \mathrm{ge}^{\prime}, \mathrm{zo}^{\prime} \mathrm{gen}, \mathrm{Sie}^{\prime} \mathrm{ge}, \mathfrak{B e r} \mathrm{ge}^{\prime}$, $\Omega \mathrm{o}^{\prime} n i g e$; so also when doubled: fllag'ge.

But $\mathfrak{g}$ in a medial position after $\mathfrak{a}, b_{0} \mathfrak{H}$ or $\mathfrak{a u}$, as in $\mathbb{L} a^{\prime} g e, ~ \mathfrak{T} a^{\prime} g e$ and zo'gen above, or in tru'gen, $\mathfrak{A l u}^{\prime}$ gen etc., is usually a "continuant" (not a "stop") with voice quality, i. e. a sound lying between the $g$ in go and the $d$ in la'dfe, accompanied with vibration of the vocal chords; and $g$ medial after other letters, as in Sie'ge, Ber'ge and $\Omega \ddot{o}^{\prime}$ nige above, or in We'gen, liu'gen, Bäl'ge, Sor'ge etc., sounds usually like $y$ in ye.
$\mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{G}$, at the beginning of a word, sounds like $h$ in hat: Gört,
 and in the suffixes $\mathfrak{H a f t}$ and $\mathfrak{b e i t}: \mathfrak{H a b} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{b a f t}$, Frei' beit. Elsewhere $\mathfrak{y}$ is silent and indicates that the preceding vowel is long: frob, $5 \mathfrak{b r}$ E Ef're, fä'bet, fége.
$\mathfrak{F}$ j sounds like $y$ in yea: je, Jajr.
$\mathfrak{L} \mathfrak{l}$ sounds like $l$ in long. Yt is never silent: $\mathfrak{H a f f}$; $\mathfrak{B o l f}$.
$\mathfrak{M g} \mathfrak{n g}$ sounds like $n g$ in singer, not like $n g$ in finger: lan $^{\prime}=$

$\mathfrak{B f} \mathfrak{p f}$. In producing $\mathfrak{p f}$, especially at the beginning of a word, it is important not to let a vowel-sound come in between the sound of $p$ and that of $f$, but to pass quickly from the former to the latter: $\mathfrak{1 0 p f}, \mathrm{op}^{\prime}$ fert, $\mathfrak{F f e r}$ ' $\mathfrak{D}$.
$\mathfrak{a n} \mathfrak{q u}$ is pronounced like $\mathfrak{f m}$, with the $\mathfrak{m}$ as after $\mathfrak{i d f}$ and $\mathfrak{z}$ : Qual, quer.
$\mathfrak{R}$ is pronounced more distinctly and with more of a trill than $r$ in English: Rit' ter, rei' te, bit' terer.
$\mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{\xi} \mathfrak{F}$. At the beginning of a word before a vowel, or between two vowels, $\{$ sounds like $z$ in zero: \{a'ge, 1e'fe. When final or doubled, or when standing before a consonant not at the beginning of a word, $\mathfrak{z}$ or $\mathfrak{i}$ sounds like $s$ in so: daß̧, laf'fan, lö'fte. - The combination $\tilde{B}$ sounds like ss: láß,

$\mathbb{S}_{p} \mathrm{ip}$ and $\mathbb{S}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{it}$, at the beginning of a word, are sounded like shp and sht, with the sh pronounced lightly and quick ${ }^{1}$ ipre' cjen, Span'mung, fte' fen, Staub; also in compounds: b ¡pre'chent, Geite' ben ; elsewhere they sound like sp and st : Weff'pe, lieft, Majeptät'.

I t sounds like $t$ : $\mathfrak{T a g}$, tre'ten, $\mathfrak{T o r}$; except before $\mathfrak{i}$ in many words of French or Latin origm, where it sounds like ts or $\mathfrak{z}$ : शation', $\mathfrak{R a}^{\prime}$ tio.
$\mathfrak{I h}$ th, which occurs almost exclusively in foreign words, sounds like $t$ : Thea'ter, §yypothe'fe, Wal' ther (also written Walter).

$\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{v}$ sounds like $f: \mathfrak{B a}$ 'ter, vier. But in foreign words (excepts when final) it sounds like $v: \mathfrak{B a}$ 'f, $\mathfrak{B i j i j} i^{\prime} t e, \mathfrak{b r a} \mathfrak{v e}$, relati've (but like $f$ in brav, relativ').
$\mathfrak{W} \mathfrak{w}$ sounds like $v$ : wel'che, $\mathfrak{Z} \mathbf{o b}^{\prime} \mathfrak{m e}$. But in producing to after (id) or $z_{3}$ belonging to the same syllable, both lips are used, as in the act of blowing (instead of the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in producing $v$ ): Scffwe'fter, zrwi'fchen, 3wang, zwei.
$\mathfrak{X} \mathfrak{x}$ sounds like $x$ : $\mathfrak{A x t}$, $\mathfrak{F} e^{\prime}$ re, $\mathfrak{X e r}$ ' $\mathfrak{e s s}$.
3 z sounds like $t s$ in colts: $\mathfrak{5 o l z}$, za'gen, zwi'factu.
Accent in German words, as in English, rests mostly on the root or stem, and in compounds mostly on the first member: ivar'tete, Freun'dinnen, $\mathfrak{2 l u g}$ 'apfel. The beginner should be careful never to accent the prefixes $\mathfrak{B e} \mathfrak{b e}$, Emp emp, Ent cut, Er er, Ge ge, Ber ver, Ber zer.

German Punctuation differs from English chiefly in the use of commas before subordinate clauses. A comma is therefore found before all such words as weil because, wem if, ber who, Dãß that, weldyer which.

## PRACTICE IN PRONUNCIATION

Vowels and Diphthongs. 1. Long a: fam, $\mathfrak{2 a l}$, $\mathfrak{l a f m , f}$ fahlf, a $\mathfrak{a k}$, Saat, Tat.
2. Short a: Samm, all, 尺amm, Fall, naß̃, toas, fatt, wart'.

4. Short $\mathfrak{e}$ and short ä : Jeerr, Bett, \{perr', remut, Denn, wemr: fällt, gält, Ђätt'.
 we' ge, Secr'ren, ßet'ten, mar'te, fäll' te, Gät' te, jat' ten, gefällt', ©ee=

6. Long $\mathfrak{i}$, and $\mathfrak{i c}$ : mir, iffe, Bie'gel, verlie' rent, Dien'te, mie'jer.

 fo' f .
 wor'ber, Mord, boll.

11. Short $\mathfrak{n}$ : $\mathfrak{m u} \tilde{\beta}$, Mut'ter, muñ' te, frumm, un'ter, Durfit.



15. Long it : für, füb'flen, biífter, ßriu’'Der, ü'bel, ફ̌u'ter.
16. Short iu: müß̉t, Muït'ter, fül'fen, fliu'fterte, geliüf'tet.






 wö'chentlich, böch'ite (long bi), boct) (long 0 ).
 bau'erten, Mäáčjen.
4. ©f g: ©sfaz̉, ging, gin'gen, gegan'gen, lag, la'gen, bie'ge, bog, we'nig, zö'ge, fliegit, jagt, genug', joflägt, We'ge fau'ge, Werg,
 Sän'ger, Atu'ge, tau'gen.

6. $\mathfrak{A u} \mathfrak{q u}$ : quer, quillt, aual, auit te, gequol'fer.
 Jr'rentuuts, ftar'ren, Dutr're, ber, ફeer, bit'terfter.


9. St it $\mathfrak{S p}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ip: ra'ite, verlofit (long $\mathfrak{D}$ ), ftano, geftand', jtim' $=$
 SFer'beitall.
10. Th th: Thea'ter, Theorie', Nantipatyie'.
11. $\mathfrak{B v}$ : $\mathfrak{B a} a^{\prime} t e r, ~ v i e r, ~ v e r i p r e ́ c f e n, ~ v i e l, ~ v o r, ~ \mathfrak{F o ' g e l , ~ v o n , ~ b e = ~}$ vor', babon', Gron'bater, boll, verführt'.
12. $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{w}$ : wann, wie, mo, moniī'ber, movon', berwöfnt', getwamn', $\mathfrak{W i n ' t e r , ~ W a n ' s e r e r , ~ g e r w u p t ' , ~ z w e i , ~ f a j m e r , ~ z w i n g e n , ~ Z w e r g . ~}$
 ribs'te, ভcflwanz, Bim'mer, zu, Зug, Beit, Biverg, bezaflt', Erzäh'tung, Bügel, berz'licf, Sak, Sitze, zum, wozu', zubor'。



 Lavinu Tuw Drainturcillenbs fulle. Yublgt




10
beginning german
 suab mifu simino Oifnonftinw? Prign min sabs Cain, Stinlz! Vwe ying an Inim viif. Inv ODinturn ift so Plall. Otim, sus fout fin minft yrufugs. Frotzo ift no vino Ptoutt, whrn sumalo noun no norf sin Alimut Surf.

Phinchrmo Ohagflin? vibur allan Gisfolm Bet Orif,
Yn allar Ofigfulur Psumpt it in
Cainn innm faing;
Sin Dögrlinin fifforingm in Brulit.
Orfuatte uniw, ballh Prifroft Div aninf.
Gorsfa.

## Lesson I

## PRESENT AND PAST INDICATIVE OF WEAK VERBS

## I

Weak Verbs. In German, as in English, there are weak and strong verbs. How they differ from each other will be explained later. This lesson treats of weak verbs only, and first of the inflection of jagen to say and raarten to wait in the

## PRESENT INDICATIVE

id fage I say
$\mathfrak{b u}$ fagit thou sayest, you say
er, fie, e8 jagt he, she, fit says wir jagen we say
iht fagt ye, you say
fie fagen they say
Sie fagen you say
id) warte I wait
but martejt thou waitest, you wait er, fie, es martet he, she, it waits bir martelt we wait
ihr wartet ye; you wait
fie warten they wait
Sie marten you wait

The letters in bold-faced type are the endings; jag and wart are the stems. Observe that mart has ejt and et ( 2 d and 3 d sing.; and 2 d plur.) where $\mathfrak{j a g}$ has only $\hat{t}$ and t . The longer endings are added to stems in $t, \mathfrak{D}$ and a few other letters, for the sake of more distinct pronunciation.

The personal pronouns $\mathfrak{b r}, \mathfrak{i f r}$ and $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{ic}}$ are all commonly translated by you. $\mathfrak{D u}$ and its plural $\mathfrak{i f y}$ are used to address intimate friends, near relatives and young children. Sie, always with a capital and with the verb in the third person plural, is used in addressing any other person or persons.

Inflect like idf fage:
iff) frage $I$ ask, inquire
idf) Göre I hear
idh juthe I seek, search, look for

Inflect like idf twarte: id) ant'morte $I$ answer id) $\mathfrak{a r}$ 'beite I work

| aber but | nidft not |
| :--- | :--- |
| und and | nidftz nothing, not anything |
| autly also, too | etwas something, anything |
| ja yes | mas what |
| neit no | Serr Sdumidt Mr. Smith |
| lyeute to-day | Sinrl Charles |

1. S(f) frage תarl, was er juctit ${ }^{1}$, aber er antwortet nicft ${ }^{2}$. 2.
 Serr Scfimidt. 3. Warten Sie auth, Serr Sumidt? Sa, idy marte. 4. Suthent Sie etmas, Serr Sumiot? Nein, id juctie nidfte, Sarl. 5. Sie arbeitet heute, und ich arbeite autd). 6. Sutcht ift etwas? Sa, wir judjen etmas, aber mir jagen ${ }^{3}$ nidyt, was mix juthen. 7. Was jagt farl? - Gr jagt Neit.—Und was jagen fie?-©ie antwortelt nidat.
${ }^{1}$ Is looking for. German has no special verb-phrases to express progressive action. - ${ }^{2}$ Literally, he answers not, i. e. he does not ansuer, and, in sentence 2, hear you 9 i. e. do you hear? There is nothing in German to correspond to do, does, did etc. in negations or questions. - ${ }^{8}$ fagett often means tell.
2. Charles is waiting and I am waiting too. 2. What do you say, Mr. Smith? I don't say anything (say nothing). 3. What are they looking for to-day? They don't tell what they are looking for. 4. Are you asking Charles? Yes, but he does not answer. 5. She says she does not hear anything (hears nothing), but I hear something. 6. Are you working to-day, Charles? No, I am not working.

## II

Next we take up the inflection of jagen and warten in the

## PAST INDICATIVE

id) jagte I said
bu jagtejt etc.
er, fie, ez jagte
wir jagtent
ihr jagtet
fie, Sie fagtent
id) martete I waited
Dit wartetejt etc.
er, fie, es wartete
wir martetent
ih) wartetet
fie, Sie marteten

Without the longer endings ete (instead of te), etejt (instead of teit) etc., it would be impossible to distinguish, in pronunciation at least, several forms of the past indic. of wartert from the corresponding forms of its present indic., e. g. wartte would sound like warte etc.
rnflect like idf jagte:
id) fragte $I$ asked, inquired
id) Görte I heard
id) fuct)te $I$ sought, searched, looked for

## VOCABULARY

als when
gejtern yesterday
hier here
jetst now
lange, adv., long, a long time noch) still, yet
nidyt mehr no more, no longer

Inflect like idf martete:
id) ant'mortete $I$ answered
ich $\mathfrak{a r}^{\prime}$ beitete $I$ worked

1. S(f) fragte תarl, was ex fuct) te, aber ex antmortete nicht. 2. Warteten Sie lange gejtern, Seerr Schmiot? Ja, ich martete jefor lange, bis jecty utyr. 3. Sct hörte etwas; börtejt but aud etmas,
 gejtern jebr lange. - Wie lange arbeitetet ift? - Biz jects $\mathfrak{H y r}$ aber mir arbeiten beute nidyt fo lange. 5. Wo juchtet ifr farl? Wir juthten Sarl fier. 6. Was jagte fie, alz Sie fragten? Sie
 Schmiot umb Marie noct)? Fraut Samiot arbeitete nod aber Marie arbeitete nicht mehr. 8. Afnua fragt תarl, mas er jucht. Und mas jagt er? - Gr jagt, er juctit jebst nichta.
2. What did she ask Charles? - She asked Charles what he was looking for. - And what did he say? - He did not answer. 2. Did you wait till six o' clock, Mrs. Smith? No, Charles, I did not wait so long. 3. What do I hear, Mary? you are not working? 4. How long did you work, Charles? I worked till six o' clock. 5. I am looking for Smith here. 6. She did not hear what they said. 7. Does Charles Smith work here? No, he works here no longer.

## Lesson 2

## PRESENT AND PAST INDICATIVE OF STRONG VERBS

## I

Strong Verbs. Regular strong verbs - the only ones tha concern us here - do not differ from the weak in the inflection of the present. - The following are the inflections of fommen to come and finben to find in the

## PRESENT INDICATIVE

| idf fomme $I$ come | ith finbe 1 find |
| :---: | :---: |
| but tommit etc. | $\mathfrak{b u}$ findejit etc. |
| er , fie, e\& fommt | er fie, es fintet |
| mir fommen | mir finten |
| ifr fommt | ifr finbet |
| fie, Sie tommen | fie, Sie finber |

Inflect like iff fomme:
id bleibe I stay, remain
Inflect like idf finte:
idd bitte I beg, ask
iff gele $I$ go, walle
id reite I ride
idf liege I lie, am reclining
idf) fitse ${ }^{1}$ I sit
${ }^{1}$ The inflection of fite is not quite like that of finde. The 3. sing. and 2. plur. are usually fitt, instead of fitect, for a $t$ is easily sounded after a sibilant ( $\mathfrak{k}$ ). The 2. sing. (full form fitefit) is often pronounced and written like the 3. sing., i.e. fitst.

## vOCABULARY

franl ill, sick
Daß̉, conjunction, that benn, conjunction, for
ober or
ba there
immer always
oft often
mer who
3u §aule at home
nadf 5auje home
\}u ケuj on foot
$\mathfrak{z}^{4}$ Wferbe on horseback
 Marie nifft ${ }^{1}$, wo fitht fie? Sic fikgt da. 3. Wer fommt ba zut Wferbe, Sarl ober §̧err Sclymibt? Sarl, Denn Serr Schmibt reitet ${ }^{2}$ niddt. 4. תommen fie oft zu Fferde? §a, fie reiten ickt im ${ }^{\cdots}$
 arbeitet ${ }^{3}$, aber er bört ${ }^{4}$ nicht. 6. Frau Scfymiot fommt heute nicht, Dent fie liegt nocl frant zu Şaufe. 7. Fieiten Sie jeß̧t autly, Jeerr
 Da, ivo Sie juctuter, es liegt jeß̧t ljier. 9. Bitte ${ }^{5}$, wie lange bleibjt ${ }^{6}$ Dut beute, Marie? §cly bleibe ${ }^{6}$ bis ject) $\mathfrak{U h r}$, תarl, bis Feerr und srau ©djuibt fommen.
${ }^{1}$ Nidit, if modifying a sentence as a whole, usually stands last; if modifying some particular word or phrase, as in 7, it stands before that word or phrase. -2 reiten means only riding on the back of a horse or other animal, not riding in a carriage or on a wheel. - ${ }^{3}$ Literally begs C. always that he works, i.e. always begs C. to work. - ${ }^{4}$ Here, as often, hären means listen, obey: $-{ }^{5} \mathfrak{B i t t e}$, without pronoun, often means pray or please. - ${ }^{6}$ Here, as often, the present partakes of the meaning of the future; say, are you going to stay ... I am going to stay or I shall stay.

1. Are they coming on foot or on horseback? Charles comes on foot, but Mr. Smith on horseback. 2. I am staying here till Mary comes. - But Mary is lying ill at home, she is not coming. 3. Please, Mary, where does Charles sit? He always sits ${ }^{1}$ there, but he is not coming to-day (comes to-day not). 4. We are going home now (now home ${ }^{2}$ ). 5. Who is going to stay at home to-day (to-day at home ${ }^{2}$ )? Mr. and Mrs. Smith are going to stay. 6. She says he rides often, but Mary always walks.
${ }^{1}$ An adverb is not allowed to stand between subject and verb, hence the German order is, 'he sits always there'. - ${ }^{2}$ An adverb of time usually precedes an adverb of place.

## II

In the past tense, strong verbs always have a different stemvowel from that of the present, whereas weak verbs have the same vowel in both tenses. This, then, is one difference between weak and strong verbs. Another, as seen below, is in the inflection of the

## PAST INDICATIVE

id) fam I came
Dut famjt etc.
er, fie, ez fam
wir famen
ihr $\mathfrak{f a m t}$
fie, Sie famen
Inflect like idf $\mathfrak{f a m}$ :
id) blieb I stayed, remained
idf ging ${ }^{1} I$ went, walked
idf) lag I lay, was reclining
id) fand I found
Du fanderit etc.
er, fie, es fand
wir fattoct
ibr fandet
fie, Sie fanben
Inflect like idf fant:
idf) bat ${ }^{1} I$ begged, asked
id) ritt $^{1} I$ rode
id) $\mathfrak{f a { } ^ { 1 }}{ }^{1} I$ sat
${ }^{1}$ In some strong verbs the past differs from the present, not only in the stem-vowel, but also as to consonants.

## VOCABULARY

nie never
nock nid)t not yet
faton already, by this time jo . . . wie so . . . as, as . . . as wann? when? at what time?
wartm? why?
von ふeit zu Beit from tince to time $\mathfrak{H m}$ fünf $\mathfrak{H h r}$ at five o'clock Sonntag Sunday
Montag Monday

1. Sady ging gejtern nactl Scaufe, aber תarl blieb da bis Minnag. 2. Scd fand Marie nidft, tod jãß fie, bitte? Sie jã̉ ljer, wo icl) fite. 3. Wer fam zu fun, und wer (fam) ${ }^{1}$ zu 解eroe? Martic fam
 unt fam Marie nicft autif) fu Bferbe? ober reitet fie nie? Ja, fic reitet bon Seit zu Beit, aber nicf)t io oft, mie Seer ভclymiot oder תarl. 5. Wie lange lagen ©ie frant? $\Im \mathfrak{d}$ lag biz Somitag, aber idy blieb zu J̧aufe bis Miontag. 6. Wir ritten um jectis lubr nad) Saurfe, aber ify rittet fctoon um fünf (Ufrr). ${ }^{1}$ 7. Baten ${ }^{2}$ Sic $\mathfrak{F r a n t}$ Sctifidt auth? $\mathfrak{J a}$, aber fie fommt noct nicht, fie fommt um fectiz (Uhr). ${ }^{1}$ 8. Unt wann tommt תarl? תarl fibt ba jifl)on. 9. Sic jagten nidft, wam fie famen ober wie lange fie blieben. 10. Sd) arbeite fiffon, aber but (arbeiteft $)^{1}$ noct nidft.
${ }^{1}$ May be omitted, - ${ }^{2}$ Here did you ask or invite . . .
2. They came from time to time, but they never ${ }^{1}$ stayed
so long as you. 2. Why did you not ${ }^{2}$ ask Charles? I hear he is lying ill at home. 3. I was sitting there where you sit, but they were sitting here. 4. They rode home and I stayed till Sunday. 5. At what time did you find Mrs. Smith? At five or six o'clock. 6. I always ${ }^{1}$ go on foot. 7. Why aren't you at work yet (why work you yet not)? 8. It lay there no longer.
${ }^{1}$ See note at the end of I above.- ${ }^{2}$ See note ${ }^{1}$ on the second Ger. sentence of $I$ above.

## Lesson 3

PRESENT AND PAST INDICATIVE OF צaken, Scit, Merben ORDER OF WORDS

## I

Jd) $\mathfrak{H a b e}$, idf bit, idf werbe. The verbs $\mathfrak{k a b e n}$ to have, feit to be and werdent to become are more or less irregular in their inflection. We take up first the

PRESENT INDICATIVE

| I have | $I \mathrm{am}$ | I become |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| id) $\mathfrak{l a b e}$ | id. bit | idf) merbe |
| Dut haft | Dut bijt | Dut mirit |
| er, fie, ez hat | er, fie, ez ift | er, fie, ez mird |
| mir habent | wir jind | wir merbent |
| ifr habt | ihr jeib | ifr werbet |
| fie, Sie baben | jie, Sie find | jie, Sie merbent |

The forms of werbent are often rendered by those of to get or to grow, e. g. es tuird falt it gets or is getting cold, wir teers Delt reitid) we are growing rich.

## VOCABULARY

iff) $\mathfrak{g a b}$ (like fam) I gave arm poor
gut good
falt cold
reid) rich
$\mathfrak{a l f e}$ all, everything
genutg enough
viel much a great deal

Take the sentences below in the following order: $1-1^{\text {a }}$, $2-2^{\text {a }}$, etc. Observe the position of subject and verb.

1. Jat bit jeß̧t franf.
2. Cer ift nidut mehr hier.
3. Sie gatb תaxl alfez, alz fie $\neq$ fam.
4. Jith hatbe nift biel.
5. W3ir find nidt arm.

1a Jegt bin id franf.
$2^{\text {a. }}$ Seier ift ex nidft mehr.
$3^{\text {a }} \mathfrak{A} 18$ fie fam, gab sarl alles.
$4^{2}$ Wiel Gabe idj nicht.
5a. $\mathfrak{U}$ rm find fuir nidj.

The reason for the order on the right - verb: subjectwhich is called the Inverted Order, in distinction from the Normal Order on the left-subject: verb - is this: in independent declarative sentences beginning with any other element than the subject, the verb must precede the subject.

But in sentences beginning with the conjunctions aber but, bent for, oder or, und and, and a few others, we have the Normal Order, as on the left below, unless such conjunction is immediately followed by another element requiring the In. verted Order, as on the right below:
6. Wir baben gentug, aber swix $6^{\text {a }} \mathfrak{W i r}$ baben genug, aber reiff fins nidft reid.
 suird jeţt fajou falt. jest wird ez fant falt.
8. Sie ift jehr reich, und jie ift $8^{\text {a }}$ Sie ijt jehr reid, unt gut autd gut.
ift fie auth.

1. Now we are no longer poor. 2. We have not much, but we have enough. 3. They gave Charles something when they came. 4. When they came, they gave Charles nothing. 5. There it lies. 6. Yesterday I stayed at home till five o'clock, and you did not come. 7. I am going home, for now I have enough. 8. Who says they are getting rich?

## II

Next we take up the inflection of $\mathfrak{b a b e n}$, fein and merben in the

## PAST INDICATIVE



In the sentences below observe the position of the verbs in bold-faced type.

1. Sie gaben nicht biel, denn fie batten mux fehr menig. 2. Sie gaben nicht viel, meil fie mur jefr menig hatten. 3. Sck frage jest mur, ob but gejtern ba warjt. 4. Wir Görten, Daß̃ Sarl und Marie
 fie, wer ba jo gut ppielt. 6. Sagtejt but nidft, bá er alfes malyt? Nein, idh jagte mur, er nafym febr viel. 7. Schmiot war nie reidf, aber er hatte immer gemtg. 8. Seket wird er arm, weil er nicht mefle arbeitet. 9. Sente famb idf, was idf gejtern juthte.

The reason for the position of the verbs in bold-faced type is this: in dependent clauses introduced by a relative or interrogative, like wag, wo, wer etc., or by a subordinating conjunction, like weil, $\mathfrak{d b}$, bak $\mathfrak{F}$, $\mathfrak{a l z}$ etc., the verb must be transposed to the end. This is called the Transposed Order.

Observe: (1) Denn for, in sentence 1, requires the normal order, whereas meil because, in sentence 2, requires the transposed order; (2) when Da $\tilde{B}$ is omitted, as in the last clause of sentence 6 (and as that often is omitted in English), we have the normal order, er nahm jefr viel, instead of bab er febr viel naym.

1. I ask if you had enough. And I answer that we had not enough. 2. Mrs. Smith says that Mary plays very well. 3. They came home because it was so cold. 4. Did you find what you were looking for yesterday, Mr. Smith? Yes, Charles, I found everything. 5. I did not ask Smith how he became so very poor; but Mary says he was ill a long time (long ill). 6. You were sitting where I am sitting now. 7. She had but little, for they took everything.

## Lesson 4

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE. NOUNS: CLASS I

## I

We now leave the inflection of verbs for a while and turn to that of the articles, nouns, pronouns and adjectives.

Gender. Case. There are three genders, the masculine, feminine and neuter, and four cases, namely, the nominative, or the case of the subject and of address (vocative); the genitive, corresponding to the English possessive or the objective with of; the dative, or the case of the indirect object and corresponding to the English objective with to or for; and the accusative, or the case of the direct object. - The genitive, dative and accusative are called Oblique Cases.

The Definite Article is inflected as follows:

SINGULAR
mase. fem. neut.

| N. | ber | bie | baz | the | bic | the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G. | bez | ber | bez | of the | ber | of the |
| D. | bem | ber | dem | to the | bent | to the |
| A. | bell | die | baz | the | bie | the |

## VOCABULARY

The nouns below are in the nominative singular and, in the first part (I) of this lesson, are used in that case only.
ber Wagen wagon，carriage Daz ${ }^{1}$ Mäbdjen the girl ber（Sarten the garden Der Water the father bie Matter the mother
gron great，tall，large
flein small，little
fdjön beautiful，handsome，fine
warm warm
bald soon
groß great，tall，large
flein small，little
føがn beautiful，handsome，fine
warm warm
bald soon
${ }^{1}$ The grammatical gender of German nouns often differs from the natura，． gender，or sex，of the objects denoted by the nouns．

1．S（le wix famen，war es nock falt，aber es murde bald marm．
 Mutter famen um fünf lubr und blieben bia jectja．4．Wix fragen， ob bas Mrädcten auth ba war．5．Der Sarten ijt flein，aber jajön．6．Wer jpielte da jo jabön ${ }^{1}$ ？©s mar Marie．Sie ijt noch jefr flein，aber fie jpielt fathon fehr gut．7．תarl wird jebst groz̄，er ift bald jo groz mie ミater．8．Warum ging bas Meäd＝ chen mifft nact）Scauje？Sie ${ }^{2}$ ging ${ }^{3}$ nack Šauje．9．Der ßater gab mur mentg，bie Meutter nichts．
${ }^{1}$ Beautifully．Almost any German adjective，in its stem－form，can be used adverbially．－${ }^{2}$ The rule is that a pronoun agrees in grammatical gender with the noun for which it stands，but with nouns denoting persons the natural gender prevails．$-{ }^{3}$ ging（pronounce with emphasis）$=$ did go．

1．Father stayed till Sunday，Charles till Monday，and Mother is still here．2．Was the girl as handsome as they said？Yes，she was very handsome．3．We found that the carriage was not large enough．4．It soon grew so warm that Charles and I went home．5．I am asking now whether the garden was large or small．6．They had but little，but they always had enough．7．Mary plays very beautifully．

## II

Nouns are divided into four classes，according to the form of the nominative plural，as compared with the nominative singular．

The following rules apply to all the four Classes：
1．Feminine nouns have the oblique cases（ $p$ ．20）of the singu－ lar like the nominative singular．
2. All nouns have the oblique cases of the plural like the nominative plural, except that the dative adds $\mathfrak{u}$ if the nominative does not end in $\mathfrak{n}$.

Class I has the nominative plural like the nominative singular, except that some nouns modify the stem-vowel - $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{u}$ of the singular becoming $\mathfrak{a}, \ddot{b}, \mathfrak{u}$ in the plural.

Masculines and neuters add $\mathfrak{z}$ for the genitive singular and have the dative and accusative like the nominative.

In Class I belong: 1. All nouns with the suffixes dyen and lein - these are neuter diminutives.
2. All masculines and neuters with the suffixes $\mathfrak{e l}, \mathfrak{e n}, \mathfrak{c r}$.
3. Only two feminines: Die Matter mother, bie Tocfter daughter.

Models. With vowel unchanged in the plural:

| wagon, carriage | girl |
| :---: | :---: |
| N. Der Wagen | Das Mäbdjen |
| G. Dez Wagenz | Dez Mädchenz |
| D. Dem Wagen | Dem Mäddyen |
| A. ben Wagen | Das M Mäd¢) |
| N. Die Wagen | bie Mädchen |
| G. Der Wagen | Der Mädctuen |
| D. Den Wagen | Den Mäddjen |
| A. bie Wagen | Die Mädchen |

With vowel modified in the plural:
garden father
N. ber (5arten
G. Des (bartens
D. Dem §arten
A. Den Barten
N. bie (3ärten
G. Der ©ärten
D. Den ©ärten
A. Die ©3ärtent

Der Bater
Des Baterz
Dem Sater
Den Bater
bie ßäter
Der Bäter
Den Bätern
Dic Wäter
mother
Die Mutter
Der Mutter
Der Mutter
die Matter
Die Miitter
Der Miitter
Den Miittern
Die Mütter

## VOCABULARY

In the vocabularies，the nominative singular and the nominative plural of each noun are given with the definite article．It is im－ portant to learn these two forms as they furnish the clue to the rest．

| Der Bruber | Die Britider brother |
| :---: | :---: |
| Der Axpel | Die ${ }^{\text {Inffel }}$ apple |
| der Bogel | Die $\mathfrak{B o g} \mathrm{gel}$ bird |
| bie Tocfter | Die $\mathfrak{T}$ ödter daughter |
| Das ærätlein | Die Frätlein young lady，Miss |

id）finge（like fomme）$I$ sing
int，with dat．，in
idf fang（like fam）I sang
in，with acc．，into

1．Wir gingen in den Garten，two bie 刃ögel jangen．2．S̃n dem Wagen jaker ßater umb Mutter，§arl aber ${ }^{1}$ ritt zu 彐jerbe． 3．Den Törfern gab frau ভcfmibt gitpfel．4．Wer ift Das M Mäd＝ chen ba im（＝in Dem）Garten？und was jucdit fie？©马 ijt Jräu＝ とein Marie，fie fucht noch äppel．5．Die Bögel fingen nidgt melfr，

 Bruber．7．Wie fanben Sie bie Töcfler？\｛çön？§a，aber nicht jo fichön twie bie Mutter．
${ }^{1}$ When not standing first in the sentence or clause，aber usually means how－ ever．

1．The brother＇s daughter was not so tall and handsome as Miss Mary．2．We found the apples still in the garden． 3．From time to time we took Father＇s carriage．4．The girl gave the apple to the brother．5．When we went into the garden，the birds were singing no longer．6．Who sat in the carriage？The mother of the young lady．7．I did not ask（beg）Miss Smith，because she does not sing．8．Does Mary play as well as Charles？No，not yet．

## Lesson 5

WORDS LIKE ber. NOUNS: CLASS II

## I

Words like ber. The following words - used as adjectives and as pronouns - are inflected like ber, except that they have $\mathfrak{e}$ where ber has ie, and es where ber has as:
biefer this, this one mandifer many a (one), many jener that, that one jeber every, every one, each, each one

| singular |  |  |  |  | plural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | m. | f. | n. |  | m.f.n. |  |
| N. | biejer | dieje | diefez | this | biefe | these |
| G. | diejes | biefer | diejez | of this | biefer | of these |
| D. | biejemt | biefer | biefem | to this | biefen | to these |
|  | biejen | biefe | diejez | this | dieje | these |

## VOCABULARY

| ber Suffel | bie $\mathfrak{D n f e l}$ uncle |
| :---: | :---: |
| das \%eniter | bie feniter window |
| das 3immer | Die Simmer room |

mir, dat. of idf), to me, me
id fah (like fam) $I$ saw
id) zeige (like fage) $I$ show
id) zeigte (like fagte) I showed
zwei two
$\mathfrak{a u}$, with dat., out of, from mit, with dat., with

1. Er zeigte mir bie zwei 3 immer, und idh natm diefeß, weil jences jo flein ift und aud) nur zroei Fenfter hat. 2. Sie finden forcfle
 ten) fommen fie? - Tus Snfelz Garten; fie find mur tlein, aber febr jafön. 3. Mandje Bögel fingen mich). 4. Beigen Sie ${ }^{1}$ mir das Fräulein reute, mit weltfer Sie geftern fangen ober fpiel= ten? - Sa. Sie ift nodf) nidf) fier. S(fer fie fommt bafo. शff,

fie audd, fagen Sie? - Sie nicat, aber ber Bater ift fehr reid). 5. Wamn und wie oft reiten Sie? Sik reite jeben Sonntag. ${ }^{2}$

 ber, faben Sie nie? - Nein, nie. 7. Was furft תarl im ©arten? Ere jut()t Den ßogel, weldfer ba jurgt.
${ }^{1}$ In the sense of the future (L. 2, 1. n. ${ }^{6}$ ): Are you going to show etc. - ${ }^{2}$ The accusative is of ten used adverbially to denote time. - ${ }^{3}$ Proper names not ending in an $s$-sound have $\varepsilon$ in the genitive (without an apostrophe).
2. Are you going to show me the apples which you found in the garden? Yes, Charles, but they are not very good. 2. This room has only two windows. 3. We often saw such birds in Uncle's garden. 4. That carriage is not so large as this. 5. Mrs. Smith is asking whether you are the brother with whom Miss Mary came. 6. We found that each room had two windows. 7. They took many an apple out of Father's garden.

## II

Nouns. Class II forms the nominative plural by adding e to the nominative singular and usually modifies the stem-vowel - $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{a u}$ of the singular becoming $\ddot{a}, \ddot{b}, u \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{u} u$ in the plural.

Masculines and neuters of one syllable usually add e for the genitive singular and e or nothing for the dative; those of more than one syllable usually add only $\mathfrak{j}$ for the genitive and nothing for the dative; but after an $s$-sound the genitive always needs e . The accusative is like the nominative.

For the oblique cases of the plural, and for feminines, see L. 4. ir.
In Class II belong: 1. All nouns with the suffixes idid, ig, ing or ling - these are masculines without vowel-change in the plural.
2. The majority of monosyllabic nouns in the language these are mostly masculines with vowel-change in the plural; only thirij are feminines, also with vowel-change; and forty
are neuters, without vowel-change. - Among the masculines of this group are nearly all the monosyllabic nouns ending in $\mathfrak{g}$, II,


Models. With vowel modified in the plural:

| son | foot | hand |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. ber Solin | ber $\mathfrak{J u}$ | die 5and |
| G. Des Sohnez | Des \%ubez | der Sand |
| D. bem Sohne | bem $\mathfrak{H M}$ | ber 5and |
| A. Den Sohn | Den $\mathfrak{\text { Ouß }}$ | Sie §and |
| N. bie Söhne | die fuilje | bie §aunde |
| G. ber Solhte | Der frilize | ber 5jüle |
| D. Sen Sötnen | ben foinjen | ben Sunben |
| A. bie Sölne | Die ぶuß̧ | bie 5̧ände |

With vowel unchanged in the plural:


## vocabulary


idy moofne (like fage) I dwell, reside, live
idf) boohnte (like fagte) I dwelt, resided, lived
id) futhr (like fam) I rode, drove (in a carriage)
bei, with dat., at, at the house of, with
$\mathfrak{n a c t l}$, with dat., to, towards, after
von, with dat., of, from
fu, with dat., to

1. Der תönig fuff in bem Wagen mit ben ferfje Pferben 2. Nach zwei Tagen Gürte idfl, Daß̉ bu frant zu §aauje lagit.
2. श(x ich Sarl jah, fam er bon $\mathfrak{D n f e l}$ und ging zu Mutter. -
 fie bei jener $\mathfrak{Z}$ odfter? $\mathfrak{D a}$ mohnte fie mandfes $\mathfrak{J a y r}$. 5. Bitte,
 Sie in Bater马 Garten jaber. Warum fragen Sie? Sind jie nidyt gut? —D ja, fie fint fefgr gut, mir haben aud foldje. 6. Sölfne hat er nicht, aber er Yat zwei Tödfter. 7. Ere ritt jeben Tag zum
 9. Wo modynen Sie jeb̨t? Sck toohne jeģt bei Frau Scanniots
 fonme bald."
3. From which son was he coming? He has two sons. - He was coming from Charles. 2. Every day she went into Father's garden and looked for apples. 3. Please, where does Mrs. Smith's daughter live now? She lives there, but she is not at home. 4. To-day I saw the king's horses, they are very handsome. 5. I showed Mary the trees from which the apples came. 6. (With) those horses he drove many a year. 7. We have hands and feet. 8. The daughter played after the son, as you said, but she did not play so well.

## Lesson 6

## THE INDEFINTTE ARTICLE AND ITS GROUP

## I

(Fin. Sein. The indefinite article ein $a$, an and its negative feit no are inflected as follows:

## SINCULAR

| m. | f. | n. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| N. cint | cine | ein | $a$ |
| G. eines | einer | eines | of $a$ |
| D. einent | einer | einent | to $a$ |
| A. einent | eine | ein | $a$ |


| singular |  |  |  |  | Plural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | m. | f. | n. |  | m.f.n. |  |
| N. | feit | feine | feit | no | feine | no |
| G. | feinez | feiner | feines | of no | feiner | of no |
| D. | feinem | feiner | feinent | to no | fetrent | to no |
| A. | feiner | feitue | feit | no | feine | no |

Observe: (1) eit has no plural; (2) both words have three forms without ending (nom. sing. masc., nom. and acc. sing. neut.) ; (3) the endings of the other forms, of both words, are the same as the corresponding endings of biejer (p. 24).

VOCABULARY

| Der תaijer | Die תaijer emperor |
| :---: | :---: |
| Der Feino | Die Frinte enemy |
| Der Freutb | Die Freumbe friend |
| Der §rieg | Die ภriege war |
| Der Weg | bie Wege way, road |
| bie Stabt | Die Städte town, city |

id) fiel $I$ fell
idf) führe $I$ lead
id) fïthrte I led
id) lief I ran
fiir, with acc., for
gegen, with acc., against

1. Welder Weg füthrt nadf der Stadt? Diejer Kier. 2. Jeerr Schmibt hat feine Sögne, uno er hat mur eine Tochter, Fräulein Marie. 3. Der תaijer fiel im תriege gegen bie Feinde. 4. In jener Stadt hatten wir feine Freunde. 5. Sarl ging in Den Sbar= ten uns fuctute Я̈tpjel für bie Mädetyen. 6. Ein Bjerd hajt bu fif)on, aber bu hajt nock feinen Wagen. Warum bittejt bu Dnfel תarl nifft? 7. Seden Montag arbeitete er für einen $\mathfrak{F r e u m b}$ it
 einen Baum. 9. Jrau Scfmiot fütrte ben Dnfel it baz̉ ßimuncr, it meldfem bie Tödfer marteten. 10. "Sck habe genug," fagte er ${ }^{1}$ oft, "fein תönig ijt fo reich lwie ict)."
${ }^{1}$ In English the inverted order in interjected phrases (like said he, said I) is not unknown; in German no other order is allowed, because the words which precede, here $\Im(d)$ habe gemtg, are always a part of the object of the verb, as viel is the object of habe in sentence $4^{a}$ of L. 3. 1.
2. He gave the girl an apple. 2. Who showed (led) Miss Mary into the room where we were singing? 3. In the cities [there] ${ }^{1}$ are no trees. 4. He is showing Father the road which leads to the town. 5. I am living with (bei) a friend for whom I am working. 6. Mrs. Smith's sons fell in the war. 7. He ran against a window. 8. When we came home, we saw the emperor in a carriage drawn by six horses (in a carriage with six horses).
${ }^{1}$ Omit words in square brackets [ ]; but translate words in parentheses ().

## II

Possessive Adjectives. The possessive adjectives below, when used attributively, that is, before a noun, are inflected like fein:

| Possessive adjectives | (Corresponding pers. pronouns) | Possessive adjectives | (Corresponding pers. pronouns) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mein my | (ich) | $\mathfrak{H f j e r}$ our | (mir) |
| Dein thy, your | (bu) | elter your | (ify) |
| jein his | (er) | ify their | (iie) |
| ifr her | (fie) | Shr your | (Sie) |
| fein its | (e8) |  |  |

Inflection of mein, unjer and euter with nouns:
my son
N. meit Softt
G. meinez Sohnez
D. meinem Sohne
A. meinell Sofn
N. meine Söhte
G. meiner Sölne
D. meinen Sötnen
A. meine Söhne
our daughter
$\mathfrak{H H f}(e)$ re $\mathfrak{I}$ offter enter Sfero $\mathfrak{H f i f}(e)$ rex $\mathfrak{T o c f t e r}$ eut(e)rez Bferdes
$\mathfrak{H T f}$ (e)rer Todfter eut(e)rem Bferbe
$\mathfrak{H n f}($ e)re Tocfter enter Bferd
$\mathfrak{u n j}(e)$ re $\mathfrak{x}$ ödter $\mathfrak{e u}(e)$ re Bferbe $\mathfrak{H n f}(e)$ rex $\mathfrak{D}$ öd $\mathfrak{f}$ er $\mathfrak{e u}(e)$ rex Bjerde $\mathfrak{H n f}(e)$ ren Tödftern eu(e)ren Bjerben $\mathfrak{H n j}(e)$ re $\mathfrak{D}$ ödter $\mathfrak{e u t}(e)$ re Pjerbe

The (e) in forms of unjer and euter with endings is often dropped. Sometimes the e of the endings em or ent is dropped instead: unjerm, unjern, cuernt, eutert.

## VOCABULARY

Daz Waffer
Der Mrbent
bie Madft
id) jtehe $I$ stand
idf) ftand $I$ stood
id) glaube I believe, think
id) glaubte I believed, thought
die Wajfer water
bie 9bende evening
bie Mäçle night
Dunfel dark
grïn green
ohne, with acc., without
ez gibt, followed by the acc., there is, there are

1. Sch glaube nidyt, baß bas waffer fobon warm genug ift 2. Difel Sarl ijt Der Bruber meinez $\mathfrak{B a t e r}$ und beiner Mutter. 3. Šȩ̧t merben bie ßäume in unjernt Sarten foton grün. 4. Sei=
 Stabt. 5. EFs gibt feine $\mathfrak{Z 1 p f e l}$ Diejeæ Sahr. 6. Sie mohnt jebzt nidyt mefyr bier, fie mohnt bei ifrer $\mathfrak{I o c h t e r}$. 7. Warum fommen Sie beute zu Fufß wo haben Sie Syr ßfero? - Meit Bferd ijt frant. 8. Bon Beit zu Beit fam er zu mir, aber ohne penent
 Gat? Feier fteft er. 10. Sct jah, wie arm fie waren; aber fie gaben mefr als2 ente Freumb, und er ijt reid). 11. Die Nacht war jo bunfel, baz ich gegen einen Baum lief und fiel. 12. Sie glaubte nicdyt, was idj jagte, biz but famjt. 13. Standen Sie doer japen Sie, atz Sie jangen? Sith ftard.
[^0]1. I do not think that it is so dark in your room. 2. His horses are still sick. He drove (with) his brother's horses.. 3. Where did their horses stand? They stood here. 4. Are there no apples this year? Yes, we have apples enough in our garden. 5. Didn't he live with his son? No, he lived with his daughter. 6. Is Charles coming this evening? Yes, but he is coming without his mother. 7. The water is not yet cold enough. 8. Now everything is growing green.

## Lesson 7

## NOUNS: CLASS III. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE OR THE ACCUSATIVE

## I

Review. Below is shown where the inflections of ber and of feit (ein, mein etc.) differ from that of biefer (jener etc.). These forms should be thoroughly mastered, because without them the inflection of adjectives cannot be understood.

|  | Sing. Masc. |  | Sing. Fem. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. ber | biejer | feit | bie | dieje | feine |
| G. อе弓 | వiejes | feinez | der | Diejer | feiner |
| D. bem | biejem | feinem | der | diefer | feiner |
| A. Den | biejen | feinen | Die | dieje | feine |
|  |  | Plur. Masc. Fem. Neut. |  |  |  |
|  |  | N. | Die | bieje | feine |
|  |  | G. | der | diejer | feiner |
|  |  | D. | ben | biejen | feinen |
|  |  | A. | bie | biefe | feine |

Nouns. Class III forms the nominative plural by adding er to the nominative singular and always modifies the stemvowel - $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{a t}$ of the singular becoming $\mathfrak{a}, \ddot{b}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{a} u t$ in the plural.

Class III contains no feminines. Masculines and neuters form the oblique cases of the singular as in Class II (L. 5. II).

For the oblique cases of the plural see L.4. iI.
In Class III belong: 1. About fifty monosyllabic neuters.
2. About a dozen monosyllabic masculines.

## Models:

## house

N. Das Ђృaus
G. Dez Şautez
D. Dem Şauje
A. Dą Sృauz

Der Mant
dez Mannez
bem Mante
Den Mant

| N Die | §äuter | Die Mäntte |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G. ber | Эัüu¢ | Der Männer |
| D. Dent | §äијеrı | Den Mauntera |
| A. bie | Эäufer | Die MIänter |

## VOCABULARY

| Der 5und | Die Sunde dog |
| :---: | :---: |
| Der ©tutl | bie Stithle chair |
| Der Tifa | bie æijulde table |
| Dass ßutu | die ßüduer book |
| das Dorf | Die Dörfer village |
| das feld | die Felder field |
| das תino | bie תinder child |
| der Wald | Die Wälber forest, woods |

iff) (pract) I spoke wenn whenever, if
Drei three
vier four
burch), with acc., through $\mathfrak{H M}$, with acc., around, about

1. Wir haben zwei Suñ̉e und zwei Æände. 2. Bögel haben



 mit eurem ßruber \{pradj), aber idy hörte nicht, was jie fagten. Sch Görte nur, Dã̉ er etwaß fragte umb euer ßruber antwortete. 6. $\mathfrak{I n}$ ifrem Bimmer ftand ein Tijd mit Büchern, umb um ben Tijd
 ift er audd) mein Freumb. 8. Die תinter liefen aus dem (barten
 fifon dunfer war, ritten zwei Mämer zu WFerbe burd) mifer Dorf. Sd) glaube, fie ritten nadf) ber Stadt. 10. Wemn ${ }^{1}$ es marm mirb, $\mathfrak{j o}^{2}$ werben autif) bie Gelder unt Wälder bald grinn.
[^1]1. I saw your brother as he spoke with your father. 2. I had a dog and a horse. 3. Now the woods and fields are getting green. 4. If he comes, (jp) he comes with his friends. 5. She was so good that she had no enemies. 6. The dogs ran through the garden into the field. 7. In the village and around the village stood trees. 8. Whenever he ran, (ip) he fell. 9. I had but three chairs in my room, you had four. 10. I saw only a table with books, but no chair. 11. The man gave the child something, but I did not see what it was.

## II

Prepositions with the Dative or Accusative. The following nine prepositions govern the dative in answer to the questions where? and when? i. e. with verbs denoting either rest or else motion within certain limits, e. g. motion in a circle or motion to and fro. They govern the accusative in answer to the questions whither? and how long? i. e. with verbs denoting motion towards an object or any limit:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{t} \text { at, on, to, up to } & \mathfrak{H e b e n t} \text { beside, besides, close by } \\
\mathfrak{a u f} \text { up, upon, on, on top of } & \mathfrak{i t b e r} \text { over, above, across } \\
\mathfrak{G i n t e r} \text { behind } & \mathfrak{H n t e r} \text { under, beneath, among } \\
\mathfrak{i n} \text { in, into } & \text { bor before, in front of }
\end{array}
$$

zwifunen between

## VOCABULARY


idf feke I set
idf) fetzte $I$ set

Sid), the reflexive pronoun of the third person, singular and plural, is used for all genders and means therefore himself, herself, itself, themselves and, with Sie, also yourself or yourselves, e. g. er jebt fith he seats himself, fie jeb̧t fich she seats herself, Sie jetzen fith you seat yourself or yourselves.

Take the sentences below in the following order: $1-1^{2}$, $2-2^{\text {a }}$ etc.

1．Эekt fîkt Marie an jenem Tifdic und arbeitet．
 auf einem ©tufle．

3．Der ßaum，von meldyem wir jpractien，ftand hinter unjerem ฐூаије．

4．（Dut warft in biefen ふim＝ mer．

5．Эđd $\mathfrak{1} \mathfrak{\beta}$ neben meinem ฐ゙reunbe．

6． $\mathfrak{F o n}$ iit $\mathfrak{F g r}$ ふimmer？über biefem．

7．Э（d）Ђörte etwas unter mei＝ nem 豸eniter．

8．Er war fifon bor bem Sriege frant．

9．Gr ritt zmifden Dem תaifer und bem תönig．

1a．Sie fegte fiid）an jenten Tiijd und arbeitete．

2a．Wir nalmen bie ßiidfer von ben ©tilhtlen und legten fie auj ben হijal ba．

33．2lı bie Sinber ben Mann


4． $\mathfrak{D u}$ gingit in jente zim＝ mer．

5a．©̌r fekst fiid）neben feinen ßruber．

6a．Der 5und lief burdf）bas Wajier unt über baz Felo．

7a．Das Butd fiel unter ben「iid．

8an Der Wagen futr bor baz Ђృats．

9a．Exr ritt zmifden ben תaifer und den 』önig．

1．We set his chair between the table and the window． 2．Did you sit beside my brother？No，I sat beside your mother．3．Who laid this book upon my table？4．I found the dog under the carriage．5．Before that night he was not very ill．6．They led the man before his enemy．7．Here we are among friends．8．He ran behind a tree which stood in front of the house．9．On（art）that day it was very warm．10．They rode across the fields and came to（ant）the water．11．On（auf）my way to（zu）Father＇s I saw the king in a carriage drawn by six horses（in a carriage with six horses）．

## Lesson 8

NOUNS: CLASS IV. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

## I

Nouns. Class IV forms the nominative plural by adding $n$ or elt to the nominative singular and never modifies the stemvowel. - Nouns in e , el or er add $\mathfrak{n}$, others en .

Class IV contains no neuters. Masculines form the oblique cases of the singular like the nominative plural.

For the oblique cases of the plural and for the singular of feminines, see L. 4. II.

In Class IV belong: 1. With the exception of Mutter and Tocfter (Cl. I), all feminines of more than one syllable - among these are all nouns with the suffixes $\mathfrak{e i}$, heit, $\mathfrak{i t}$, feit, fdjaft or $\mathfrak{H t g}$, and most nouns in e .
2. About sixty monosyllabic feminines.
3. About twenty monosyllabic masculines.

Der 5err gentleman; $M r$. is irregular, adding only $\mathfrak{n}$ in the singular: Deß, Dem, Den Seerrit (but en in the plural: bie, ber, bent, die Serren).

Nouns in in double the $\mathfrak{n}$ in the plural.

## Models:

woman
N. bie fraut
G. ber fraut
D. ber fraut
A. bie Fraut
N. bie Jrauta
G. ber frauta
D. Den frauta
A. bie frauta
flower
Die Brame
ber Blume
Der Brame
Die Brume
bie $\mathfrak{B l u m e n}$
Dee Bhtment
ben $\mathfrak{B h t m e n t}$

queen
bie תönigit ber תönigit ber תönigin bie תiönigin

Die תöntiginten Der תöniginnen סen תöntiginneat Die תöntginten

| man, human being | boy |
| :---: | :---: |
| N. Der Menid | Der תnabe |
| G. Des Menidur | Des תnaben |
| D. Dem Menjuent | Dem תnaben |
| A. Den Menjifen | Den תnaben |
| N. Die Menichen | Die Snabent |
| G. Der Menicyen | Der תnaben |
| D. ben Meniduen | Den תnaben |
| A. Die Menjuen | Die תnaben |

## VOCABULARY

| Der Morgen | Die Morgen morning |
| :---: | :---: |
| Der $\mathfrak{F l u s}$ | Die Fliffe river |
| Der Ciott | bie (bibtter god |
| bie Seite | bie Seiten side |

bort there, yonder mant, indef. pron., one, they, peoendlid) finally, at last ple
morgent to-morrow
felbjt, emphatic, not reflexive pron., himself, herself, itself, ourselves etc.

1. Sn ben Felbern \{ah man Mänter wod Jrauen, Snaben und Miädchent, welde arbeiteten. 2. תönige umb Saifer fint audd Men= jमfer. 3. Die Stabt liegt auf biefer Seite bes flufies, bas Dorf auf jentr. 4. ©̌る gibt mur cinen ${ }^{1}$ (Sott. 5. Die Jrauct und
 Morgen famen die Serren felfit. 7. Enblidy murben meine Şände
 bijt, jo marte idf) nidyt. 9. Sie gab mur menig, bem fie laatte jelfjt nicht biel. 10. תarl war nidgt unter ben תuaben, weld e Dort hin= ter bent Şaufe fpielten. 11. §cly fand Seerru Sclymibt int ©barten,
 zwei Buicter bor jitif). ${ }^{2}$ 12. Siti) glaube ant (in) cinen ${ }^{1}$ (bott.
[^2]1. She was as handsome as a queen. 2. We found no flowers in your garden. 3. Finally he said himself that the boys were still playing, when ${ }^{1}$ he came. 4 . On which side of the river lay the village? On this side. 5. It grew so cold this (heute) morning that we stayed at home. 6. One does not work well, when ${ }^{1}$ it is so warm. 7. Yonder, in front of his house, stood the tree under which we used to play (always played). 8. The woman comes to-morrow, her daughter is here already (already here ${ }^{2}$ ). 9. And our enemies - are they not also men (human beings)?
${ }^{1} \mathfrak{N}$ (8) or menn? L. 7, 1, n. $^{1}$. $-{ }^{2}$ As a rule, an adverb of time precedes an adverb of place.

## II

Personal Pronouns. In the inflection of the personal pronouns below, the genitives are bracketed because they are rare and will not be used for the present.

FIRST PERSON singular singular sing. and plur.
N. idf I but thou, you Sie you
G. [meiner, mein of me] [beinrer, bein of thee, of you] [Эhrer of you] D. $\quad \mathrm{mir}$ to me bir to thee, to you $\Im \mathfrak{h n t h}$ to you
A. midy me didf thee, you ভie you

|  | PLUR | plural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. | mir we | ifr ye, you |
| G. | [unter of us] | [euer of you] |
| D. | unt to us | cutid to you |
| A. | utis | eutul you |

third person singular

| masc. | fem. | neut. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. er he | fie she | eß it |

G. [jeiner, fein of him] [ifree of her] [jeiner, fein of it] D. ihm to him iht to her ihm to it A. ify him
e $\$$ it

## THIRD PERSON PLURAL m．f． n ．

N．fie they
G．［ifrer of them］
D．ifnen to them
A．fie them
Instead of learning a new Vocabulary，the student may study the following table of endings used in the inflection of nouns：

| Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N． | － | － | － |
| G．－3 | －（e）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | －（e）3 | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |
| D． | －（e） | －（e） | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |
| A． | － | － | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |
| N．（，） | （1，）${ }^{\text {e }}$ | \＃er | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |
| G．（， | （6）e | \＃ner | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |
| D．$\quad(1,1$（ n$)$ | （1）${ }_{\text {ent }}$ | Hern | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |
| A．（，） | （1）${ }^{\text {c }}$ | \＃er | －（e） $\mathfrak{n}$ |

1．Wo bajt bu bas $\mathfrak{W u c t}$ ，melches idi）bir heute morgen gab？ Sct babe es nidft mefr，idf gab e马 ifr．2．Was fragt er bich？
 melctje auth gut gegen（towards）ifre Feinbe jind．4．Sie batent uns jo lange，bis wir mit ifnen fpielten．5．Went but morgent zu mix fommjt，jo findejt but fie autd ba．6．ミor ums auf bem Tijche ftamben Blumen und Stpfel aus feinem Sbarten．7．Man jagt，סaf ber תaijer jffon in mijerer Stabt ift，und ict）glaube e马 auth．8．Want fam ふbr ßruber gejtert nack Seaufe？Jct jat oder förte ihn nidft，es soar frbon Nacht．9．Wie lange molgnt ${ }^{1}$ Fraut Schmiot fayn bei eud）${ }^{2}$ ？Sie mohnt ${ }^{1}$ fabn fünf Sahre bei uns ${ }^{2}$ ．10．Was antmortete fie ふhnen，alz Sie fie fragten？Sie antmortete mir nicfot，aber ich jah，bã fie mix nicht glaubte． 11．Wer mohnt über Shnen？－Mein Freumo Schmiot．－Und über ifn：？－Der Seerr，welther gejtern Nacmo finter unt jaß̉．
${ }^{1}$ German uses the present，often with fidjon，to denote an act or a state which began in the past and contimues in the present；transl．．．．has ．．． been living．．．${ }^{2}$ with you or at your house，and bei 41 with us or at our house．－${ }^{8}$（5lauben takes the dative of the person．

1. Who was sitting behind you? My friend Smith was sitting behind me. 2. Is Charles playing with them or with you? With us. 3. When he came to us, he was very poor and always worked (worked always) for us, but now he has more than we. 4. Did he ask you or her? - Me. - And what did you answer him (dat.)? - I told him that I was not there when he saw you. 5. Did you come before them or after them? I came with them. 6. Did Mr. Smith give her anything? Yes, he gave her something, lut I don't think that it was much. 7. Under me lives the gentleman whom I pointed out (showed) to you yesterday.

## Lesson 9

## THE PRONOUNS Der, $\mathfrak{W c r}$, $\mathfrak{Z a z}$. SUBSTITUTES FOR PRONOUNS

## I

Der, as demonstrative pronoun meaning that, that one, he, she, it etc., and ber, as relative pronoun meaning who, which, that, are inflected alike:

| singular |  |  |  | PLURAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | m. | f. | n. | m.f.n. |
| N. | ber | bie | bas | bie |
| G. | Defjent | berent | Defjent | Derent |
| D. | dem | Der | bem | Denten |
| A. | Den | die | Das | die |

$\mathfrak{W e r}$, as interrogative pronoun meaning who, and wer, as relative pronoun meaning whoever or he who, are inflected alike. $\mathfrak{W a b}$, as interrogative pronoun meaning what, and was, as relative pronoun meaning whatever or that which, are also inflected alike. Both wer and toas have no plural, and was lacks also the dative:

| N. mer | N. was |
| :--- | :--- |
| G. weffen | G. mefien |
| D. wem | D. wanting |
| A. wen | A. mas |

VOCABULARY

daz (belo<br>bie Sdiwejter<br>Die Jitr

er jtarb he died<br>er lebt he lives<br>er lebte he lived

bie Gelber money
bie ©(d)wejtertt sister
bie Sutren door

## oben above, up-stairs <br> unten below, down-stairs <br> makr true

1. Jür wen arbeitet er jeb̨t?- Suir ben Seern, bei dem ${ }^{1}$ idd
 eß ift ber, beffen ${ }^{1}$ תinber iumer mit meinen תindern jpielen. Sie jafen ihn niddt, als Sie geitern zu uts famen, weil er nidyt zu

 nock? - Mein, er ftarb bor $^{4}$ einem §afre. Ntber fein $\mathfrak{B r u d e r , ~ D e r ~}$
 wir jelfjt, er mobyt unten. 5. Safen Sie, wem er bas (beld gab? Rein, סas jaf idid nidyt. 6. Wen jucten Sie, mein Freumb? Meine Scffreiternt. - Die find nidft mehr gier. 7. Unten bor ber
 gen, aber als bie Tocffer mit ifren Simbern fam, lebte fie nocty. 9. Die $\mathfrak{s}^{3}$ ift meine Sctimejter, ba⿰氵 ${ }^{3}$ ift mein $\mathfrak{B r u b e r , ~ u n d ~ D a s ~}{ }^{3}$ find unfere $\mathfrak{F r e u n d e}$.
${ }^{1}$ The choice between the relative pronouns ber and weldjer is largely a matter of euphony ; thus, instead of dem one might here say weldjem and instead of bent, twelffert. But in the genitive (sing. or plur.) the forms of ber are the only ones in use, hence it would not do to say "weldfer" תinder for beffen תiltber. - ${ }^{2}$ The demonstrative $\mathfrak{b a s}$ is not required here, but is often used to sum up or refer to what goes before. In English it is rendered only when it is emphatic. - ${ }^{3}$ (Ez, bas and biefes (contracted dies) often serve as the indefinite subject of some form of feit be with a predicate nominative of any gender, the verb agreeing in number with the predicate. This sounds as if Germans said whose horses are that ? instead of those, or it are Charles's instead of they are Charles's etc. - ${ }^{4}$ Here, as often, ago.
2. He (demonst.) is rich, but his sisters have no money. 2. From whom did you hear that? From Charles's friends. 3. What is lying there in front of your door? That's my dog. 4. Is this the gentleman whose son plays and sings from time
to time with your daughters? Yes, he (demonst.) is the one (is it). 5. In whose room did she die?-In her mother's room, up-stairs. - When? - Four or five days ago, on ${ }^{1}$ Monday, I think. ${ }^{2}$ - Was she still living when her brothers and sisters came home? - No. 6. These are the books that I found down-stairs. 7. Whatever I had (that) I gave her. 8. For her (demonst.) he lived and died.
${ }^{1} O n$ is here ant, and, contracted with the definite article, which is usually required before the names of the days of the week, it becomes ant (for all demt). $-{ }^{2}$ The usual equivalent for $I$ think is $i d f$ glaube, and here, where the inverted order is called for, glaube idf.

## II

## VOCABULARY

bie Feber
id) (f)recibe $I$ write
Daran thereat, at it, at them Darauf thereupon, on $i t$, on them dafiir therefor, for it, for them Darint therein, in it, in them bamit therewith, with it, with them
bavon thereof, of it, of them, novon whereof, of what, about about it, about them
bie 豸ebern pen, feather
id jarrieb I wrote
moran whereat, at what morauf whereon, on what wofiit wherefor, for what worit wherein, in what roomit wherewith, with what what

Take the sentences below in the following order, 1, 2, 3 etc., $1^{\mathrm{a}}, 2^{\mathrm{a}}, 3^{\mathrm{a}}$ etc.

1. W̌ier ift ein $\mathfrak{x i j}$ (i) mit zwei ©tuiutlen daran.
2. Der Rifid ftand ba, aber Bitcher lagen nidft barauf.
3. Er gab mir bie 〒eber, und id. gab ifm bas ßuct dafir.
4. Das Şaus ift nitat groñ gentg, weil nur jectis Simmer barin find.
5. Worat (of what) fart er?

2a. Worauf ftant er, als er fprady? शuf cint ভtuhle.

3a. Wiofiur ift bas ©eto, bas Sie mir gaben? \{iit bie ßuitfer.
4. ©er fagte nidft, motin er es fanb.
5. Die febern find nod) gut, aber idid fareibe nidft mefr bamit.
6. Davon fagte er mir gejtern niidits.

Sentences 1-6 show that German substitutes for personal pronouns of the third person, when referring to objects without life and governed by a preposition, the adverb $\mathfrak{b a}$ (before vowels $\mathfrak{b a r}$ ) followed by the preposition. Thus, in 1 , baran stands for an ihm ; in 3, Dafür stands for für fie etc.
5. Womit idureibit bu? Mit deiner Jeder.
6. Wovon ipredjen fie?

Sentences $1^{12} 6^{\text {a }}$ show that German substitutes for the missing dative of was and for the accusative was, when governed by a preposition, the adverb $\mathfrak{w o}$ (before vowels wor) followed by the preposition. Thus, in $1^{\text {a }}$, woran stands for an with the missing dative of mas; in 3 a , $\mathfrak{w o f u ̈ r}$ stands for für was etc.

The adverbs moran, morauf etc., are similarly used instead of a preposition with the dative or accusative of ber or welcfer, as shown below.

1. Der Wagen, worin (for in bem or in welfdem) er fam, war mein Wagen. 2. Die Feber, momit (for mit ber or mit weldjer) ich fafreibe, ift nifft fefr gut.
2. Here are the books. Have you the money for them? Yes, here it is. 2. He showed me a room with no table in it. 3. The tree at which he stood was not so tall as this one. 4. What is a forest in which there are no birds? 5. Didn't you see a table in her room, with books on it? 6. I said nothing about his being here yesterday (nothing thereof that he yesterday here was). 7. She took a pen from the table and wrote with it. 8. We saw the room in which Schiller died.

## Lesson 10

## ADJECTIVES : STRONG INFLECTION

## I

Strong Endings. Pronominal Adjectives. The endings of biejer, jener etc., as also those of the two articles, are called the Strong Endings; and all these words, when used adjec-
tively (or before nouns) are called Pronominal Adjectives, because most of them are of pronominal origin.

Descriptive Adjectives. From the Pronominal Adjectives we distinguish the ordinary or Descriptive Adjectives, as grok tall or jffön handsome.

A descriptive adjective is not inflected when used predicatively, that is, when modifying a noun by means of a verb, e.g. Die תnaben find groñ the boys are tall. But when a descriptive adjective is used attributively, that is, when it modifies a noun (expressed or understood) directly, as tall modifies boys in the sentence tall boys run fast, it takes the strong endings, like biefer, jener etc., provided that it is not preceded by a pronominal adjective which itself has a strong ending.

How the descriptive adjective is treated when it is preceded by a pronominal adjective with a strong ending will be explained in L. 11.

|  | Sing. Masc. good man | Sing. Fem. good woman | Sing. Neut. good child |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. | guter Manut | gute Jraut | gutes find |
| G. | gutez Mannez | guter fraut | gutez תindes |
| D. | gutem Manne | $\mathfrak{g u t e x} \mathfrak{F r a u}$ | guteut תinde |
| A. | guten Mant | gute fraut | gutez תint |

Plur. Masc. Fem. Neut. good men, women, children

N. gute Mänter, Jrautn, תinder
G. guter Männer, Frauten, finder
D. guten Miäntern, ケrautn, ふindern
A. gute Männer, Jrauen, תinber

## VOCABULARY

| $\mathfrak{B r i e f}$ | Die Briefe letter |
| :---: | :---: |
| das Rand | bie ?änder land, country |
| Daz Sctlob | die ©(j)loffer castle, palace |
| Die §irctje | Die תirdfent church |
| S Straße | Die ©trapen street |
| te | only, people, persons |


| id foufe I buy | neut new |
| :--- | :--- |
| idd faufte I bought | lang long |
| aft old | furz short |
| jutt young | fdjlecht bad, poor |

 nen Bhumen barit. 2. Mein Fremb jafreibt oft ant mict), aber

 mit fçünen alten Şäufern, Scfiöffern und Sirçen hat. 4. Das

 סeren Seäujern mux alte franfe Männer mid Fratten jaß̃en ober fleine Sinder jpielten. "Šunge $\mathfrak{L e u t e}, "$ jagte ex, "findet mant am Tage bier nicft, meil fie bon Morgen bis Mtbend auf bem Felde arbeiten." 6. Wenn ex alte Bücher faufte, jo gab er oft metyr Seld bafür alz für neut. ${ }^{1}$ 7. Warum jchreibjt bu mir niddt, alter Freumb?
${ }^{1}$ Good ones. The ending of the German adjective, agreeing with the noun understood, corresponds here to the pronoun one or ones which English substitutes for the noun understood; so in sentence 6.

1. You are good children. 2. Mr. Smith has handsome horses. 3. Those (bieß) are poor apples. 4. We have cold water enough. 5. Many of them were the children of poor people. 6. "Good evening" (acc.), he said, as he came into the room. 7. He had good books and bad ones. 8. Does he write you long letters? No, his letters are always very short. 8. From there we saw beautiful old castles and churches.

## II

It follows from what was said above that descriptive adjectives must have strong endings (not only when they are not preceded by any modifier at all, as in the Models and in the sentences of the first part of this lesson, but also) after all pronominal or other modifiers which themselves lack these strong endings; hence

1. After the nom. sing. masc. and the nom. and acc. sing. neuter of the indefinite article and other words of its group.
2. After words or forms like the following:

| etwas some, a little mefor more | weld) what a, what, which biel much, many |
| :---: | :---: |
| allerlei all kinds of | mentig little, few |
| vielerlei many kinds of | zmei two |
| getutg enough | brei three |
| mand) many a, many | $\mathfrak{v i e r}$ four and other undeclined |
| Old such $a$, such | numerals |

In Lesson 5. r, mandi), fold and weld are given with strong endings. Before ordinary or descriptive adjectives, these words often appear in their stem-form, with no great difference in meaning from their inflected forms, except that weld) is chiefly used in exclamations and with the meaning of what, what a, e. g. weldi) groker Mann! what a tall man!

1. ミor unjerm Seauje ftand eit groker alter ßaum, unter bem mir תnaben oft fpielten. 2. Seaben Sie feit fleinez Seld ${ }^{1}$ bei jitct ${ }^{2}$ ? Ja, aber nicht biel. 3. Meit guter Bater ftarb bor jectes Sahret. 4. Euter neuer Wagen fteft fchon bor eurer Tür. 5. Der gab mix mand jchönen $\mathfrak{A l p f e l}$ alz idy noct) ein fleiner תnabe war. 6. Int ber Staot gibt eæ nicht jo viel grüne Bäume, wie fier auf
 fommen zwei junge ઈerren mit zwei großen Seumben. 9. Das ijt biel (Seld für fold fatlechtes Land. 10. Neit, bas geft nidyt, ${ }^{4}$ mein guter Freutb. 11. Bald fam Fräulein Marie aus bem ©sar= ten, fie batte allerlei fobone $\mathfrak{B l u m e n}$ it ber ${ }^{5}$ Seand und legte fie auf ben Tijct. 12. „Weldit grojee Bimmer und weld flente Fen= fter!" jagte fie, "hjer ijt es bunfele Mactit!" 13. Wix gaben ifut ctroas faltes $\mathfrak{W a j f e r . ~}$

[^3]kinds of bad books. 5. You gave me but very little warm water, have you no (not) more? 6. He always drove (with) two young horses. 7. What beautiful flowers those ${ }^{1}$ are! 8. Why won't it do, my young friend?
${ }^{1}$ L. 9. ı. n. ${ }^{3}$.

## Lesson II

ADJECTIVES: WEAK INFLECTION

## I

Weak Endings. When a descriptive adjective is preceded by diefer, jener etc., by the definite article, or by any form of the indefinite article or other pronominal word with a strong ending, it takes the

WEAK ENDINGS
SINGULAR PLURAL

|  | $m$. | $f$. | $n$ | $m . f . n$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| N. | $e$ | $e$ | $e$ | $e n$ |
| G. ent | $e n$ | $e n t$ | $e n t$ |  |
| D. ent | $e n$ | $e n t$ | $e n t$ |  |
| A. ent | $e$ | $e$ | $e n$ |  |

Notice carefully the five forms in bold-faced type.

## Models:

SING. MASC.
this or the good man
N. biejer or ber gute Mant
G. biejes or bes guten Mannezs
D. Diejem or bem guten Manme
A. Diejen or ben guten Mann

SING. FEM.
this or the good woman
N. Dieje or bie gute frat
G. Diejer or ber guten Jraut
D. Diejer or ber guten Fraut
A. Dieje or bie gute $\mathfrak{F r a u}$

SING. NEUT.
this or the good child
N. סiejes or bas gute תind
G. Diejes or bes guten Sindes
D. Diejem or bem guten Sinde
A. Diejes or baz gute sind

PLUR. MASC. FEM. NEUT.
these or the good men, women, children
N. Dieje or bie guten Miänter, Ærauen, ふinder
G. Diejer or ber guten Mianner, Frantn, תinder
D. Diejen or bent guten Mäntern, ひraten, תindern
A. Dieje or bie guten Männer, Frautu, תinder

## VOCABULARY

| Der Sommer | Die Sommer summer |
| :---: | :---: |
| Der Winter | bie Winter winter |
| Das תleio | bie תleiber dress |
| bie Scyule | bie Cafulen school | Die EItern, plur. only, parents

id) meine $I$ mean ifl) trug $I$ carried, wore
id) meinte I meant lieb dear

1. Der gab mir mand jajonte $\mathfrak{B u t}$. 2. Der gab mir mantaes


 Diejes Safr, als gute. 8. S̃n biejer bunflen ${ }^{2}$ Straje wohnten mur arnte Zeute. 8. GF mar Winter, und fie trug ein bunfles ${ }^{2}$ תleio. 9. $\mathfrak{F o}$ ijt ber reiche Šerr, deffen neueß Šaus mir gejtern jaken? 10. Welctes neut Seats meinen Sie? Das neut ba unten am $\mathfrak{F l u f i e}$ 11. Sin jenem langen Sriege fiel auth mein lieber Sremmo Sarl. 12. Endlich, lieber Fremmo, fomme ich fu bir! 13. Sie juino Söhne reicher Exltern. 14. Er lyatte reicke Eeltern. 15. Wel= (f)en meinten Sie, bent alten oder ben jungen Feernt Samidt? Sct) meinte ben, ber $\mathrm{im}^{3}$ Sommer bier bei Shnen auf bem £ande wobnte- Waz ift ber junge


#### Abstract

${ }^{1} \mathfrak{Z u r}=\mathfrak{z u}$ ber. These are the regular expressions for to go to school or to church, which in English require no article. - ${ }^{2}$ Adjectives in unaccented el, en and er often drop the $e$ of these syllables in inflection; compare the inflection of unfer and euter, L. 6. n. - ${ }^{3}$ Literally in the summer. The names of the seasons usually require the def. art., compare L. 9. 1. n. ${ }^{1}$, English Exercise.


1. I found my old book, but not the new one. 2. Yesterday she wore her green dress. 3. That was my young friend. 4. These little boys do not yet go to school. 5. Why do you always write such (use joldf), without ending) short letters? 6. Victoria was a good queen, I think. 7. In that school you find only children of rich parents. 8. I meant the long pen with which I wrote yesterday, not the short one. 9. In winter the days are not so long as in summer. 10. She lived and worked only for her dear old mother. 11. That is the house of a very rich old man.

## II

The Principle of Double Adjective Inflection restated. We have now seen that every ordinary or descriptive adjective, when used attributively, is subject to two modes of inflection, the strong and the weak, and that its ending in every case or form depends on what kind of modifier, if any, precedes it. If this is a word without strong ending, or if no modifier precedes, the adjective takes the strong ending of its case, number and gender; but if the preceding modifier has itself a strong ending, then this is not repeated on the adjective, but changed to a weak ending, e or en . In four forms, however, the weak endings coincide with the strong, and in these the endings, though called strong and weak respectively, are distinguished only in name. - The table below shows the combinations of strong and weak endings, the forms in which they coincide being given only once. The inflections below of feit and gut before nouns of all genders are the best suited to make the beginner grasp the application of the principle of inflection, because they exhibit both kinds of endings. In them, the strong endings of gut are put in bold-faced type, and the forms in which strong and weak endings coincide are marked with an asterisk.

## STRONG AND WEAK ENDINGS COMBINED



## Models :

sing. masc.
N. feint gutter Mann
G. fines guten Mantes
D. feinem gluten wane
A. feinen guten* mann

SING. FEM.
fine gite * Frau finer gutter $\mathfrak{J r a u t}$ finer gluten $\mathfrak{F r a u}$
fine gate* $\mathfrak{F r a u}$

SING. NEUT.
foin jutes ind feints guten תindes feinem guten תinbe foin guts Sind

PLURAL
N. Fine gluten Manner, Frauen, winder
G. finer gluten Miänter, $\mathfrak{F r a u e n}$, winder
D. seine guten* Männern, frauen, ภinbern
A. fine guten Manner, Æratent, winder

Supply the proper endings and inflect: in gro $-\mathfrak{T}$ iii a large table, fin flein- Fiend no small horse, main neut- Buck my new book, iffy- liedMutter their dear mother, biff- alt- Weber this old pen, Den jung- Fremd your young friend.

## Lesson 12

PRONOMINAL WORDS WITH STRONG AND WEAK INFLECTION

## I

The principle of double inflection with strong and weak endings applies also to two groups of words - mostly pro nouns, pronominal adjectives and indefinite numerals - which. like descriptive adjectives, can be used both with and witl:ous the definite or indefinite article.

Group I (only the stems are given in this list): andes- other, different wenig- little, few
beib- bath, two jed- each, every
biel- much, many fold- such, such a

EXAMPLES WITH STRONG FORMS
er hat ein andere ßutch he has another book
beioc Söfne find hier both sons are here
id) höre viele Wögel I hear many birds
$\mathfrak{m i t} \mathfrak{n u l}$ wenigem ©elde with but little money
jebez תindes of every child
ein folderer Mant such a man

EXAMPLES WITH WEAK FORMS
er fat bas andere Bud he has the other brok
bie beiden Söfne find fier the two (both the) sons are here id) Göre bie bielen ßögel $I$ hear the (many) numerous birds mit Dem wenigent (Gelde with the (little) small-amount-of money eines jeben Яindes of every (single) child
eines foldfen Manness of such a man

## VOCABULARY

idif) mache I make, do
idf) machte I made, did
Kein hot
idif trinfe $I$ drink
ich tranf $I$ drank
leifft light, easy

1. Darauf füfrte er bie beiben Mädchen in cinelt anderen $\mathfrak{M a r b}$, worin fie andere ßlumen fanden. 2. Beibe Brüber, glaube idf, ftanden auf ber ভtraße vor ber Tuir. 3. Went ẻ im Sommer jegr feip ift mo man zu biel faltes Waffer trintt, fo wird man leifft franf. 4. Sid) frage bidy, was jie mit ifrem vielen ©ellde machte und ob fie ben armen Reuten etrase babon gab. 5. Die anderen famen geftern. 6. Seder gute Menfid) hat feine Feimbe, jagt man oft, aber idy glaube bas nicht. 7. Eint jeber von ifnen
 jeben Merfichen, ob er arm ober reity ift. 9. Wer jolcter guten Menfctun §eino ift, Der ift felfit fein guter Menjid). 10. In Delt Strajen anderer Stäote fah idy Wagen, in Denen man ogne Biferoe fuffr. 11. Das menige ©seld, twelffes idf) armen Qeuten gab, madyte

 jer war biel zut warm, idf) trant es nidfit. 14. Bַeiber תunaben Wäter waten jefre reid.
2. You find no such trees in the city as (bic) these here in our little village. 2. These boys were playing, the others were working. 3. Thereupon he gave her another book. 4. It was very hot, and he drank too much (viel without ending) cold water. 5. There both my (my both) sisters are coming with two young gentlemen. 6. What did he do with the little money (which ${ }^{1}$ ) he had? He bought this little house with it (therefor). 7. Every good book is a good friend. 8. I find but one chair. Where is the other?
${ }^{1}$ The relative is never omitted in German.

## II

Group II (only the nominatives of the singular are given in this list):

STRONG FORMS

| eiter, | - ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | -cz one |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ner, | -¢, | - ${ }^{3}$ min |
| ter, | - | -cz your |
| ter, | -c, | -cz |
| cr, | -e, | -cz he |
| (er, | -c, | -ç its |
| (e) | -e, | -ç our |
| (e)rer, | -c, | -ez |
| , | -e, | - ${ }^{3}$ |
| rcr |  | - |

WEAK FORMS
Der, Die, bas cinte the one Der, die, das meine mine ber, bie, bas deine yours Der, bie, das feitte his ber, bie, bas ifre hers Der, bie, bas jeitte its Der, bie, baz $\mathfrak{H I f ( e ) r e ~ o u r s ~}$ Der, bie, das eut(e)re yours Der, bie, Das ifre theirs Der, Die, Das 马hre yours

These forms are pronouns only, except der, bie, bas eine, which is also used as attributive adjective : Das eine $\mathfrak{B u c d}$ the one book. They must be carefully distinguished from the attributive adjectives in Lesson 6. All the stems in Lesson 6 occur here again, except fein (for which see L. 13). The weak forms of the possessive pronouns above are less common than the strong.

## VOCABULARY

ber $\mathfrak{B e r g}$ bie ßerge mountain
bas Tier bie Tiere animal, beast
id) (c) lief $I$ slept faul lazy
hocl) * high, tall
jtarf strong

fleißig diligent，industrious ganz whole，entire gliituflid）happy
ftill still，quiet
tot dead
ba，conj．，since，as
e\＆war cinmal there was once，once upon a time there was
1．Unter Dorf liegt auf biefer Seite jenes hoben ßergeß，eureß （or bas eure）auf ber anderen．2．Finde iff ${ }^{1}$ meine Feber nicht （ $=$ wenn idf）meine Feber nicfit finde），fo idfreibe idf）mit ifrer（or mit ber ifrent．3．Da eine bon feinen $\mathfrak{B f}$ ferben frant murbe，jo nafm er meine（or bie meinert）mo fufr mit ifnen nacti der Stadt． 4．Weine guten alten Freumbe find fathon tot，aber von $\Im \mathfrak{y r e n t}$（or bon ben Shren）Yeben nocl biele．5．©゙马 war cinmal cin Mann， Der hatte zwei Sobine．Der cine war fleipig und arbeitete ben gan＝ zen Tag，von Morgen biz Abend ；ber anoere aber war faul umb
 ftarf，und reidfe nicht immer glüuflicit）．7．Exr jeţte ficth an meinent Tijid，weil auf beinem（or auf bem beinen）fo biele Büctyer lagen． 8．Einer bon ifnen blieb bie ganze 凡acht bei ifm，die anderent gingen nach Şaufe，jeber zu feinet Clltern．9．Üter mir in cinent
 murbe．10．Sin bem ganzen grojert Saflofie war e马 ftill，ale er fam．Meeridyer und $\mathfrak{T} i e r e$, Der תönig und bie תönigin，bie $\mathfrak{F} f e r b e$ und bie Saube lagen und jafliefen；aber tot waren fie nidft，wie biele bon ben anbern Seuten glaubten．
> ${ }^{1}$ The inverted order is often used in conditional clauses instead of wemt with the transposed order．

1．Is this your book or his？It is mine．2．Our house stands at the foot of a high mountain．3．Once upon a time there was a woman who had two daughters，（the）one was very industrious and the other very lazy．4．His horses are not so strong as these．5．He took his old books and gave them to me．6．One finds happy people among the rich and among the poor．7．One of her sisters sings as well as she． 8．Did he sit at your table？No，he sat at hers．9．Mr． and Mrs．Smith are both dead．10．As they were very still， I thought（believed）that they were working．

## Lesson 13

## PRONOMINAL WORDS WITH STRONG OR WEAK INFLECTION

The principle of double inflection with strong and weak endings does not apply to the pronominal words below. Those on the left are never preceded by an article or a similar pronominal word, those on the right always. The former, therefore, are always strong, the latter always weak.

## STRONG ONLY

feinex, -c, -cz none, nobody alfer, -e, -cz all einiger, $-\mathbb{C},-\mathfrak{E Z}^{1}$ some mehrerer, $-\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{C Z}^{1}$ several
${ }^{1}$ Rare in the sing., except in the nom. or acc. neut. : einige $=$ some things and mehreres = several things

## WEAK ONLY

derjelfe, biejelbe, dasjelfe ${ }^{1}$ the same
derjenige, Diejenige, Dabjentige ${ }^{1}$ that (one) ; he, she, it
Der, Die, Das meinige ${ }^{2}$ mine
ber, bie, baz beinige yours
Der, bie, das jeinige his
Der, Die, bas ihrige hers
Der, die, das feintige its
Der, Die, Das uttrige ours
Der, die, daz eurige yours
Der, Die, das ifrige theirs Der, bie, Das Ghrige yours
${ }^{1}$ The article, though joined, is inflected throughout, e. g. gen. sing. Dess $=$ felbent, Derfelbent, Desfelben. - Derjenige is used chiefly before relatives, e. g. Diejentigent, welde those who or which. ${ }^{2}$ These forms of the possessives are more common than the other weak forms in L. 12. ir.

We have now had three sets of equivalents for the possessives mine, thine or yours etc.: (1) meincr, $-\mathfrak{c},-\mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{G}$ etc.; (2) Der, Die, Das meine etc.; (3) Der, Die, Daz meinige etc. But German has a fourth set of equivalents, namely the uninflected stem-forms
mein mine
bein yours
$\mathfrak{H n j e r}$ ours
euter yours

| jein his | ifr theirs |
| :--- | :--- |
| ihr hers | Эhr yours |
| fein its |  |

These last are used as predicate adjectives and denote possession pure and simple; thus, bas $\mathfrak{B u c}$ ift mein means simply the book is mine, or my property, or it belongs to me, whereas das ßuch ift meines or bas meine or bas meinige means more particularly the book is MY BOOK, or it is THE ONE that bolongs to me.
 ten mein. 2. תeiner von allen feinen תnaben ift jo fleipig twie §hrer or ber $\mathfrak{F h r i g e}$ (less often ber $\mathfrak{F h r e}$ ). 3. §jt bas nicht ber=
 ift derjelfe, er iift cin lieber alter freumb meines ßater3, Der von Seit $\mathfrak{z u}$ Beit $\mathfrak{z u}$ uns fommt und einige Tage bei uns bleibt. 4. Dicjenigen Menfdyen, weldfe fein ©eeld haben, find nidft fo arm, tie Dicjenigen, melide feine Jrambe haben. 5. Dieje gitpiel find alfe von bemfelfent Baume, aber einige find faflectit wim andere fint gut. 6. Wefien (Garten ift bas? ift es shrer or ber $\mathfrak{F g r i g e}$ (less often ber $\mathfrak{J j u r e ) ? ~ - W e l d j e r ? ~ D e r ~ a u f ~ b i e j e r ~ S c i t e ~ b e ß ~} \mathfrak{F l u f =}$ ¡es? - Rein, ber auf ber andert. - Das ift fran Ccifmidts (bar= ten. $\mathfrak{H}$ nfrer or ber umjrige (less often ber unfre) liegt auf biefer Seite. 7. Die alte Frrau bat mid) $\mathrm{um}^{1}$ (Gelfo. - Und gaben Sic ify etwas? - Rein, ich lyatte feines or (contracted) feinz bei mir. 8. Was mein ift, bas ijt auch bein, benn mir find Briuber. 9. Wir fandent meffrere Stüfle in Dem Simmer. 10. §di) gab ifm alles waj̉ id batte.

## ${ }^{1}$ For. - ${ }^{2}$ This is the regular expression for all that.

1. Which dog do you mean, ours or theirs? - I mean that one (use ber) there. Isn't that yours? - Yes, that is ours. 2. Why do you ask him for money? He has none. 3. It is the same book that lay on the table when I came into the room. 4. These apples are not so poor as those (ber= jenige) which you gave us this morning. 5. Nobody came.
2. Some were playing, others were working. 7. She stayed several days with you. 8. Charles rode in her carriage, Mary in mine. 9. They live in the same house in which I live.

## Lesson 14

## ADJECTIVE INFLECTION: EXCEPTIONS

There are two exceptions to the Principle of Adjective Inflection as stated in L. 11. II:

1. Adjectives before a genitive singular in $\mathfrak{z}$ of masculine or neuter nouns, not preceded by a pronominal word with strong ending, have the weak ending $\mathfrak{e l}$ more often than the strong ending ${ }^{5} ;$; see below, sentences 5 and 6.
2. After the nominatives and accusatives plural andere, einige, mefrere, biele and renige, adjectives usually take the strong ending $e$ instead of the weak ending $\mathfrak{~} \mathfrak{n}$; see below, sentences 2. 3. 4. 6 and 7.

| Ser mo'nat |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ber Wein | bie Weine wine |
| Das Etuiut | bie Stulut piece |
| bas claz | bie ©̧äjer glass |
| die $\mathfrak{3}$ eit | bie Beiten time |
|  | 号 |

beriithnt famous
ffimady weak, feeble
 wir oft f(f)on mefrere warme Tage. 3. Su (at) jener Beit Yebten in ber fleiner Stabt $\mathfrak{W e i m a r}^{2}$ mefreere berühmte Männer. 4. In Dem ganzen Dorfe fanben wir nur einige alte faffoactle Männer ober Jraulen und viele fleine תinder, bie bor ben Türen auf ber Strake jpielten; alle anderen arbeiteten auf ben Felbern. 5. War=
 nes, ${ }^{1}$ ment fie fo frant und farbach ift? Weil fie feinent hat. 6. 2 Uus dem cinen $\mathfrak{F e n f t e r}$ meines Bimmers fal idj einige fleine
 Stïct grünen Walbes. ${ }^{1}$ 7. AFber es gibt noch andere fajoune Sirctjen int mufrer Stadt, als biejenige, bie er Sbynet zeigte. 8. Saflectife 3eiten, meint ( $=$ glaubt) er, find Diejenigen Beiten, in weldfen die einent $\mathfrak{z u}$ viel Gelt baben und bie antoern zut tenig.
> ${ }^{1}$ Masculine and neuter nouns denoting measure, weight, quantity etc. stand in the singular after numerals, and unless the noun denoting the substance measured or weighed is preceded by an adjective, as in sentences 5 and 6 , it is used without inflection and without anything to correspond to of, hence not zmei çlas "bon" $\mathfrak{Z B a f i e r}$. ${ }^{2}$ Names of cities, kingdoms, provinces etc., and also of the months, follow the general designation (here ©tadt) directly and without inflection.
> 1. I asked him for (um) a glass of water, and when he gave it to me, I drank it. 2. Yesterday I bought a piece of land of (bon) your father. 3. We saw only several feeble old men in front of the houses. 4. I have some very lazy boys in my school, but also many diligent ones. 5. There are no good wines in that cold country. 6. She came on (an) a Sunday, but before the month of April. 7. The times were bad and none of us had [any] money. 8. It is a country, he said, which has but few famous men.

## Lesson 15

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. SUBSTANTIVE ADJECTIVES

## I

Comparatives are formed by adding er, and superlatives by adding it to the stem of the positive.

Adjectives in e drop this e before the er of the comparative, e.g. weife wise, weiifer wiser. - Adjectives in el, en or er often drop the e of these syllables before the er of the comparative, e.g. duntel dark, bunt= rer darker.
 superlative, e.g. қeiß hot, қeipeit-* hottest.

[^4]Umlaut in Comparison. The following monosyllabic adjectives modify the vowel in the comparative and superlative:

| alt | älter | ältejt- | old |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arm | ärmer | ärmit- | poor |
| juttg | jünger | jüngit- | young |
| falt | fälter | fältejt- | cold |
| flitg | $\mathfrak{H f l i t g e r}$ | $\mathfrak{f l i i g}$ ¢t- | clever, wise |
| franf | fränfier | fräntift- | sick, ill |
| furz | fürzer | fiitzejt- | short |
| $\mathfrak{l a n g}$ | 〔änger | 〔ängit- | long |
| [id)warz | [d) wärzer | [d) märzejt- | black |
| ftart | \{tärfer | ftärlit ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | strong |
| marm | märmer | märmit- | warm |

See also next paragraph.
Irregular Comparison. The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison:

| groz | größer | gröpt- | great, tall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathfrak{g h t}$ | beffer | bejt- | good |
| Hoct | Höher | hobujt- | high |
| $\mathfrak{n a h}$ | näther | Häctit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | near |
| biel | mehr | meijt- | much |

Inflection. Comparatives and superlatives take the same endings as positives.

Models: größ̃ere Jrreude (fem. Class IV) greater joy, Der äłtere Mant the older man, mein bejteß $\mathfrak{B u c h}$ my best book.

## STRONG

N. größ̧ere freube
G. größerer Freltoe
D. größerer Frettoe
A. größ̧ere Jreube
N. größere Freuben
G. größerer fretben
D. größeren freuben
A. größere fretion

WEAK
Der ältere Mant
Dez älteren Mannez
bem älteren Manne
Den älteren Mann
Die älteren Mänter
Der älteren Mänter
ben älteren Männern
Die älteren Männer

STRONG
N. mein bejtez ßutd


WEAK
meines bejtun Butjes meinem bejten Bucke
meine bejten ßüdfer meiner bejten ßücher meinta bejten Büdfern meine bejten ßüdfer

1. תarl ift Der fleinite, aber auth Der fleipigite $\Omega$ nabe in ber gan= zen ©culule. 2. Meine ভdibejter ijt zbei Safre älter umb mein $\mathfrak{B r u b e r}$ eit Safy jünger als idf. 3. Welder bon biefen beiben Bäumen ift ber göbere? Diejer hier, er ift Der alleryöchite ${ }^{1}$ it un= jerm ©barten, aber niddt ber alferfchönjte. ${ }^{1}$ 4. Seaben Sie fein hei=
 jeţt nicht. 5. §m Sommer find die Tage am lärgiten (not

 meiften anderen großen Städten. 7. תinder machen (cause) ifren Eltern feine größ̃ere Frreube, afz wenn fie fleißigig und gut fino. 8. Die reicifften Seute find nicht immer bie glürflich)itnt, bie grög̃ten find nicflt immer bie \{tärfjten, und bie ältejten find nicd)t immer bie weifeftert. 9. Sbent, it Dem Bimmer über beinem (faflief id) am $\mathfrak{b e j t e n ,}{ }^{2}$ meil es $\mathfrak{d a}$ ant ftilfitent ${ }^{2}$ war.
${ }^{1}$ The gen. plur. alfer is often used to strengthen superlatives : highest of all . . . handsomest of all. - ${ }^{2}$ Stem-forms of the superlative (as given in the lists above) occur only now and then as adverbs, e.g. jüngit (very) recently, längit (very) long ago. Where English uses superlatives as predicate adjectives, e. g. the days are longest (without article) . . . , or adverbially, e. g. I slept best ..., German always uses the dative of the superlative after amt (=an dem), e. g. am längften, ant beften etc., meaning literally at the longest, at the best etc.
2. The highest trees are not always the handsomest. 2. Mary is more diligent than Charles, I think. 3. There is no richer man in our town than Mr. Smith. 4. I saw many handsome girls at your house, but Miss Mary was the
handsomest of all. 5. I work best when everything is quiet. 6. His youngest son fell in the war. 7. In the month of August ( $\mathrm{Clugujf}^{\prime}$ ') the days are hottest. 8. Which of these two boys is the taller?

## II

In German, as in English, adjectives may be used substantively and thus denote persons or things which possess the quality expressed by the adjective. In German, such an adjective is written with a capital, like a noun, but inflected like an adjective standing before a noun. It then denotes, in the singular of the masculine and feminine, a person possessing the quality; in the singular of the neuter, a thing which, or that in general which possesses the quality; in the plural, persons (never things) possessing the quality.

## Examples

## STRONG

ein Myter an old man
Güre, WYtte listen, old woman
MYtes umb Meutz old things and new
id) Güre nur (Gutez von ifnt I hear only good things about him
i(f) finte biel (6utes, Sajunce und Wayrez darin I find much in it that is good, beautiful and true
"Guter श्यlter !" fagte er " good old man!" he said
ein Dentifier a German (man)
Das find alte Deutiche those are old Germans (men or women or both)
er ift fein Deutider he is no German
biele Sranfe (L. 14) itarbent many (sick persons) patients died

## WEAK

Der Allte the old man
ba ift bie Afte there's the old woman
bas qute und bas Meue the old ana the new (things)
er nahm alles blute he took everything that was good
er jư̆jt baş bsute, bas Sajöte und Das Wabre he seeks the good, the beautiful and the true or whatever is good etc.
"Der gute $\mathfrak{A l t e}$ !" fagte er " the good old man!" he said
Der Deutide the German (man), bie Deutithe the German (woman)
Das jint bie alten Deutidicu those are the old Germans (men or women or both)
fie ift feint Deutithe she is no German
peine $\mathfrak{K r a n f e n}$ †tarben alle his patients all died

## Lesson 16

## NUMERALS

The Cardinals, or the fundamental words denoting number, are as follows :

| 1 | cints | 15 | fünfzeb! | 60 | jectuig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | zıpei | 16 | jectuery | 70 | jicbzig |
| 3 | Drei | 17 | jiebzeநn | 80 | actutzig |
| 4 | bier | 18 |  | 90 | neunzig |
| 5 | fünf | 19 | ทセunzegn | 100 | bundert |
| 6 | 1ectis | 20 | zwanzig | 149 | Gundert newt= |
| 7 | fieben | 21 | cimundzmanzig |  | undvierzig |
| 8 | actit | 22 | zıeitndzmanzig | 200 | zıeifundert |
| 9 | neun | 23 | Dreiundswantig | 1000 | taujend |
| 10 | зeநn | 30 | breinig | 1133 | taujeers einhun= |
| 11 | elf | 31 | eimundoreipig |  | Dert Dreiundorei= |
| 12 | 3ı0̈lf | 32 | ztweinntoreipig |  | fig or elfyun= |
| 13 | Dreizeyn | 40 | bierzig |  | bert oreimitorei= |
| 14 | vierzebn | 50 | fünjzig |  | nig |
| 100000 kutbertaujend |  |  |  | 1000000 eine MEidion' |  |

Fins is used when no other numeral follows, as in counting: eint,

 Otherwise ein is used, as in einundzmanzig above, and in forming ordinals, as ber einumbzwanzigite etc.

For the inflection of einer, $-\mathrm{e},-\mathrm{e}$, , and ber, bie bas eine see L. 12. II.
The other cardinals are usually uninflected, but the genitives zipeicr and breier, and the datives zweien and breiell are used when the case would not otherwise be obvious.

The Ordinals are adjectives resembling superlatives in their formation, and are inflected like them, with strong and weak endings. As preceded by the definite article, they are :

der erjte the first<br>ber zmeite the second<br>ber britte the third<br>Der vierte the fourth<br>der fünfte the fifth<br>Der jecflite the sixth

Der ztwanzigite the 20th
der einumbzanzigite the 21st
Der zweiumbzanzigite the 22d
ber breiundzwanzigite the 23d
Der breipigite the 30th
ber viersigite the foth

| fiebente the seventh | der bundertfte the 100th |
| :---: | :---: |
| der affle (one t) the eighth | ber taujendite the 1000th |
| ber neunte the ninth etc., with te up to twentieth, after that with fte |  |

der Gundertite the 100th
Der taujendjte the 1000th

## Examples: <br> EXAMPLES:

STRONG
eriteミ $\mathfrak{B u đ d}$ frst book
als vietter und jüngiter Sofn gatte er nur wenig \&and being the fourth and youngest son he had but little land
fiebenter $\mathfrak{B e r ฐ ె , ~ 子 w e i t e æ ి ~ W o r t ~ s e v e n t h ~}$ verse, second word -

WEAK
baş erfte $\mathfrak{B u}$ ud the first book
Der bierte Sofn ftarb macti dent fünftet the fourth son died after the fifth

## Lesson 17

## VERBS: PRINCIPAL PARTS

The German verb has two voices, the active and the passive; four modes, the indicative, subjunctive, imperative and conditional; one verbal noun, the infinitive; and two verbal adjectives, the present participle and the past participle.

The Simple Forms, all grouped under the active voice, are

1. the present indicative
2. the imperative
3. the present subjunctive
4. the present infinitive
5. the past indicative
6. the past subjunctive
7. the present participle
8. the past participle

All other forms are Compound Forms, or verb-phrases, and are made with the auxiliaries baben have, jein be and werben become.

The Stem of a verb is found by dropping from the present infinitive the final en or $\mathfrak{n}$.

The Principal Parts of a verb, from which all the other parts or forms can be inferred or derived, are 1. the present
infinitive; 2. the first person singular of the past indicative; 3. the past participle.

Weak and Strong Verbs. Verbs are divided, with reference to their inflection, into weak and strong verbs.

In the weak verbs, the first person singular of the past indicative adds te or ete to the stem, and the past participle adds t or ct .

In the strong verbs, the first person singular of the past indicative changes the stem-vowel, but takes no ending, and the past participle adds en.

In both weak and strong verbs, the past participle has the prefix ge.

Examples (principal parts):

|  | $\left\{{ }^{\text {lob-en }}\right.$ | lob-te | ge-lob-t | praise praised praised |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\{\mathrm{reb}-\mathrm{en}$ | res-ete | -red-et | alk talked tal |
| strong | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { fefh-e } \\ \text { fenft-ent } \\ \text { fing } \end{array}\right.$ | \{ah <br> forft <br> fang | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ge-fef-en } \\ & \text { ge-fodft-en } \\ & \text { ge-fung } \end{aligned}$ | see saw seen fight fought fought sing sang sung |

Below are given the principal parts of all the verbs that have occurred thus far. Those with iit before the past participle take the auxiliary fein be, instead of haben have, in certain compound forms, and their principal parts should be learned with ij t. - The first three, being the common auxiliaries, are not grouped as either weak or strong, though $\mathfrak{h a}$ ben belongs with the former, and fein and werbent with the latter.

| haben | Katte | gehabt | have |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fein | war | ift gewejen |  |
| merben | murbe or marb | ift gemorben | become |


| fragen | fragte | gefragt | ask, inquire |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fiuhren | fiifrte | gefiiffrt | lead, guide |
| glauben | glaubte | geglaubt | believe, think |


| Hören | Görte | gehört | hear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fauten | faufte | gefauft | buy |
| reben | rebte | gelebt | live |
| legen | legte | gelegt | lay |
| madjen | mactite | gemadit | make, do |
| meinen | meinte | gemeint | mean, think |
| jagett | jagte | gejagt | say, tell |
| feţen | jetrite | gejeß̧t | set, put, place |
| ipielent | ipielte | gejpielt | play |
| juchett | jutate | gefutht | seek, look for |
| molnten | mohnte | gewohnt | dwell, live |
| zcigent | zeigte | gezeigt | show, point out |
| antworten | antwortete | geantmortet | answer, reply |
| arbeiten | arbeitete | gearbeitet | work |
| marten | wartete | gewartet | wait |

## STRONG VERBS

| fahren | futir | ift gefahren | drive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tragen | tritg | getragen | carry, wear |
| falfen | fiel* | ift gefallen | fall |
| jublafen | [ablief | gejblajen | sleep |
| laujen | rief | ift gelaufen | run |
| gehent | ging * | ift gegangen* | go, walk |
| nehmen | $\mathfrak{n a h m}$ | genommen* | take |
| iprechen | [pradi | gejprocten | speat |
| fterben | ftarb | ift gejtorbent | die |
| geben | gab | gegeben | give |
| fteben | ftand* | gejtanden* | stand |
| liegen | $\mathfrak{l a g}$ | gelegen | lie |
| bitten | bat | gebeten* | beg, ask |
| fitent | $\mathfrak{j a}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | gelefjen* | sit |
| reiten | ritt* | ift geritten* | ride |
| bleiben | blieb | ift gebliebent | stay, remain |
| icyreiben | jarieb | gefdrieben | write |
| fommen | $\mathfrak{f a m *}$ | ift gefommen | come |
| finden | fand | geputhen | find |
| jingen | jang | gejungen | sing |
| trinfen | trant | getrunfen | drink |

[^5]
## Lesson 18

THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE. IRREGULAR OR MIXED NOUNS

## I

$\mathfrak{F} a \mathfrak{a}$ en and all other transitive verbs, as also certain intran sitives, form the perfect and pluperfect indicative with $\mathfrak{l}$ abern. ©cint, however, and many other intransitives, most of which signify a change of condition, as werben, or motion, as gecfert and fommen, form those tenses with fein - these are the verbs whose principal parts are given with ijt before the past participle (L. 17).

## PERFECT INDICATIVE



I have been or become
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { idf) bin } \\ \text { bit biit } \\ \text { er ift } \\ \text { mir find } \\ \text { iffr jeid } \\ \text { fie fint }\end{array}\right\}$ gemejen or gemorben

## PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE

I had had


I had been or become
idf) war $\mathfrak{b u}$ warit $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { er war } \\ \text { mir marent }\end{array}\right\}$ gemejen or gemorbent mir waren ihr waret fie maren

VOCABULARY
ba\& ভajiff
bie ©djuife ship
der Graf
die Stunbe
bie Wodje
f(d)lagen imfug
bie Srafen count
bie Stumben hour
bie Wodjen week
geidflagen strike
friith early
jpät late

$\mathfrak{f a u t m}$ scarcely, hardly nadfoem, conj., after

Observe the position of the participles in the sentences below.

1. S(c) bit oft bei igm gewejen und babe oft mit ifnt ge= furotfen, aber er lyat mir nie etrwas bavon gejagt. 2. Seente bin icl) eine ganze Stumbe früt)er gefonment alz geftern, weil wix feime Schute gebabt haben. 3. Der 9 atte byatte nie ein Schiff geichen, Dent er lyatte immer auf bemt $a \mathfrak{n b e}$ gewohnt. 4. Saum waren wix ant ben Ffun gefomuten, jo ${ }^{1}$ jafen wix auf ber andern Seite Desfetben bas Safloz be彐 Sbrafen, wie utz bein Bruber gejagt lyatte. 5. Bon bem Sajiffe bie zu ${ }^{2}$ eurem Santie find wix zu Fuß gegatgent. 6. Mein \ieber Freumb ift heute febr franf geworbent.

 Gat $\mathfrak{b e u t e} \mathfrak{A}$ bend gejutgen? Fräulein Marie und ifre jüngite Schmejter baben gejutgen. 10. Erines $\mathfrak{L}$ age ${ }^{3}$ im Monat Mpril war ber Sraf in ber Stabt getwejet und lyatte fict ein neues Bferd gefanft, bem jein altes war vor mefreten Wockent geforben.
${ }^{1}$ When we saw. - ${ }^{2}$ as far as or up to. - ${ }^{3}$ adverbial genitive: one day.
The rules for the position of the verb given in Lesson 3 apply to the inflected or personal forms only. The uninflected or non-personal forms - infinitive and past participle -stand last in independent sentences of both the normal and inverted orders, and (see sentences 2.4.8 above) next to the last in dependent clauses of the transposed order.
2. These little children have always lived in the city and have never seen a green forest. 2. He has grown old. 3. Who has struck my dog? 4. Scarcely had the clock struck three when (jo) the count came with his eldest son. 5. After he had been here an hour (an hour here), it was too late. 6. This week I have not seen them. 7. Why have you come so early? 8. The enemy has taken two of (bon) our ships. 9. We did not tell them to whom we had given the old books.

## II

Irregular or Mixed Nouns. The nouns below form the singular after Classes I-III, the plural after Class IV:

| NOM. SING. | GEN. SING. | NOM. PLUR. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Der ßauter | Deछ์ Bauerz | die Bautrt | farmer |
| Der Mactibar | อeణ গadtbars | Die Radibarı | neighbor |
| Der Staat | dez Staatcz | die Staaten | state |
| סaz 3utge | Des ) 4 uge | Die $\mathfrak{A}$ ugen | eye |
| Daz Shr | Deg Shrez | die Shrent | ear |
| Das ßett | Des Bettez | die Bettent | bed |
| Daş Ente | des Endez | die Endent | end |
| Ser Dot tor | des Dolt tors | Die Dofto'ren | doctor |
| Der Wrofejior | dez 9rojejiorz | die 凸rofejforct | professor |

Examples:

| N . | Der Staat | Das 9uge | Dee Dot tor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G. | dez Staatez | Dez $\mathfrak{A l t g e z}$ | Dez Dolt torz |
| D. | Dem Staate | Dem $\mathfrak{t l u g e}$ | Dem Dot'tor |
| A. | Dell Staat. | Das $\mathfrak{A l t g e}$ | Den Doty tor |
| N . | bie Staatert | Die Atgent | Die Dofto'rent |
| G. | ber Staater | Der Auten | Der Dofto'rent |
| D. | bent Staatelt | Den 2 htgent | Den Dofto'rent |
| A. | bie Staaten | Die Ahtent | Die Dolto'rcut |

Bauer and Mactjbar also form a singular after Class IV: Deß, סem, Den ßauert or Ractibaru.



1. ©̌z war einmal ein reicfer alter Bauer, Dee fatte viele feinde
 zrociter Doftor aus bem Staate Sllinois ${ }^{2}$ it bie fleine Ctadt ge fommen. 3. Solda faule תnaben! fie hatten biz eff $\mathfrak{H}$ )r in ${ }^{1}$ Bett gelegen! 4. A(ts junger ${ }^{1}$ Mamt jah idf jegr gut, aber jeķt bin id) alt, uto meine $\mathfrak{A}$ tugen find falmach gelvorden. 5. Mant mirb nidft alt, jolange סas §ృerz jung bleibt. 6. Daß fint die Tödfter bes

2. Seerrn Samiots ${ }^{3}$ Mutter ijt gejtern gejtorben. Sch meine Serrn Dottor ${ }^{3}$ Sctumiota Matter.
${ }^{1}$ In a number of phrases where English requires the article, German omits it, and vice versa. - ${ }^{2}$ See L. 14. n. ${ }^{2} .-{ }^{3}$ A name after a title with preceding article is left unvaried. A name after a title without preceding article is inflected, and the title, except §eerr, is then left unvaried. Of two titles the second is regularly left unvaried.
3. Have Dr. Smith's daughters come? No, not yet. 2. Our' neighbors, who are all farmers, have very fine horses. 3. Where does (Mr.) Professor Smith live? At (an) the end of this street, but on the other side. 4. It is true, he had grown old, but his heart had remained young. 5. On (an) the next morning, they found him dead in his (the) bed. 6. Mr. Smith's brother has bought one of the houses (the one house), and we have bought the other.

## Lesson 19

.THE FUTURE INDICATIVE. IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS

## I

The future indicative of all verbs is formed with merden, as shown below.

## FUTURE INDICATIVE

I shall have or be or become or say or come etc. id) werbe out wirit er mirb wir merben iht merbet fie merbett
For the position of the infinitive see L. 18. I.

## VOCABULARY

Der $\mathfrak{F r i n t}$ bie $\mathfrak{F r i n z e l l}$ prince $\mathfrak{A t m e r i f a}$ America

Seinrid Henry

> Deuttid) German niemant nobody gantz, adv., quite, all woljl, adj., well

| reijen | reifte | ijt gereijt | travel, go |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fchicfen | idjicfte | gejdicift | send |
| wiinju)n | wilnidjte | gemilnidut | wish |


 frage, of Sie feute nadf) ber Stadt, or zur Stabt, fafren werben.


 da das Styrige etwas fleiner iit als unfres. 4. Want werben Cie mir bie ßüctuer fiffitifn, Šerr Doftor, bon Denen Sie neufich fpra= chen? Miorgen, Fräulein S(f)midt. 5. Sich bin nidft ganz wobfl gcroejen und habe melyrere $\mathfrak{x}$ age im $\mathfrak{B e t t}$, or $\mathfrak{z u} \mathfrak{B e t t}$, gelegen. 6. Mein jüngiter $\mathfrak{B r u b e r}$ ift vor ciner Woche nadi) $\mathfrak{Z o n b o n t}$ gereijt unt tirb bis zum Winter bort bleiben. 7. Nun fament wir aud)
 Garten fanden wir niemand. Endlidy aber, nadfoem wir cine ganze Stumbe getwartet Gatten, fam ber alte Bauer und jeezte fich) neben uns unter bett gropert ßaum bor bemt ફcaufe.
${ }^{1}$ 2fber may follow a positive or a negative statement, fonbern follows negative statements only and introduces a substitute statement; aber = but yet, fonbern $=$ but on the contrary. $-{ }^{2}$ The infinitive in infinitive clauses stands last. - ${ }^{8}$ there were . . . ; $\mathfrak{e 8}$, in a construction like this, is called the anticipatory or grammatical subject, and anticipates the true or logical subject, here $\{$ eute, with which the verb must always agree in number.

1. I wish to buy a German book. 2. Has not Mr. Smith's sister recently gone (use reijett) to London? No, but she will go to-morrow. 3. Everybody asked me: "Have you seen Prince Henry?" 4. Perhaps he is not yet quite well. 5. Shall you ask (bittcit) the gentleman to send the books? I have already asked him. 6. You will find nobody at home.
2. Now we have a carriage, but where shall we find a horse? Our neighbors have one. 8. He had not come on foot, but on horseback.

## II

Irregular Weak Verbs. The following verbs, though in Alected like weak verbs, undergo a change of stem-vowel in the past indicative and past participle. The last two also change the final consonants of the stem (as their equivalents do in English):

| brenten | branute | $\mathfrak{g e b r a n}$ at | burn, be on fire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fenten | fannte | gefannt | know |
| nenten | $\mathfrak{n a n n t e}$ | genannt | name, call |
| rennen | $\mathfrak{r a n n t e}$ | ift gerannt | run |
| fenten | fantst | gejandt | send |
| menten | mande | gelaand | turn |
| bringen | bractie | gebratit | bring |
| Dentent | dadfte | gebadit | think |

## VOCABULARY

Der $\mathfrak{D i e n t e r}$ bie $\mathfrak{D i e n e r}$ servant bas శeutr bie ซeut fire bas Bild die ßilber picture ber Soldat' bie Solda'ten soldier rufent rief gerufent call, shout affein alone eben just, just now fantell quick, fast
mieder again

1. תenten Sie ben aftern Mann bort, welderer §frer Mutter
 ift früfer Soldat ${ }^{2}$ getwefen umb ift jeģt $D_{i e n e r}{ }^{2}$ bei bem jungen Grafen auf (in) Dent Scflifife. Wir Simber nannten ifn fation vor
 men fie ${ }^{3}$ morgen mieber, fo merbe icit) fie bitten, fitif) an Sie zu
 3. Wix fanden Signen heute morgen burch unfern Diener die Bil=
 war ganz allein zut Sjaufe umb hatte cinige Stunden an meinem
 Durch) bie Strajen rennen und Feuer! rufent. Sclynell fah (looked) idh aus bem Fenter: in bem flenen Dorfe auf ber anderen Seite Des Flufies bramte bie תitrcle. 5. Der תönig führte bie Soldaten nidg) jelfit gegen bent Feind, fondern ber $\mathfrak{F r i n}$.
[^6]1. If he brings the books before six o'clock, I shall give him the money. 2. Do you know Professor Smith's brother? Yes, I know him very well (gut). 3. Shall you send him one of your pictures? I: have sent him (already) one. 4. Then the old servant applied to his former master and asked him for (um) some money. 5. He ran against the tree and fell. 6. Now I am all alone again (again all alone) and am thinking of (an with acc.) the good old times that lie behind us. 7. I call that a light carriage. 8. There is a house on fire, don't you see it? 9. The king called a soldier to him (jich) and gave him the letter.

## Lesson 20

## THE PRESENT INDICATIVE OF CERTAIN STRONG VERBS

## I

Strong verbs with a for a stem-vowel modify this $\mathfrak{a}$ in the 2. and 3. persons singular of the present indicative, thus:

| id trage I carry, wear | wir tragen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dit träght | ifr tragt |
| er trägt | fie tragent |

The most important of these verbs are

INFIN．PAST IND．PAST PART．．

| catch | fangen | fing | gefangen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fall | fallen | fiel | ift gefallen |
| hold | halten | hielt | gehalten |
| advise | raten | riet | geraten |
| let | $\mathfrak{L a j p e n}$ | $\mathfrak{L i e} \mathfrak{\beta}$ | gelajfen |
| sleep | （cd）lafen | ［何lief | gejblafen |
| drive | fabren | futhe | ift gefahren |
| strike | icdlagen | joblug | gejdlagen |
| carry | tragen | trutg | getragen |


| sing． | 3．sing． |
| :---: | :---: |
| fängit | fängt |
| fällit | fällt |
| $\mathfrak{h a ̈ l t i t ~}{ }^{1}$ | bält ${ }^{1}$ |
| rätjt ${ }^{1}$ | rät ${ }^{1}$ |
| 1äfjeft ${ }^{2}$ | 1äßt |
| jablafjit |  |
| fäbryt | fährt |
|  | jchlägt |
| trägjt | trägt |

With these may be classed
run laufen lief ijt gelaufen läufit läuft
${ }^{1}$ In the 2 ．sing．of these verbs no e is used to separate the ending $\mathfrak{f f}$ from
 would come together，only one is written，as only one is pronounced（bält， not „弓ältt＂）．－${ }^{2}$ 〔äfleft ordinarily becomes läß̈t，see L．2．1．n．${ }^{1}$ on the inflec－ tion of fite．

1．Mein ßruber rät mix，mict an Frofefior Scymiot zu went סen．2．Sctjläfit but immer Kier oben？— Nat im Winter．Sm Sommer jchlafe idif untent，weil e马 bier zu beiß ijt．3．Räuft er， jo fällt er．4．Went bu bie Feber fo gältjt，mie idif fie halte，jo jchreifjt bu nidyt mur leidjter，fondern autd bejfer．5．W̧ann fäbrjt Du zur Staot？Segen ©nde ber Mocke．6．Fängit Dut Den Mppel， jo ift er bein．7．Seß̉t lajfe ich bid）niçt länger jcklafen，Sarl， e马 ijt holje Beit，Daj but zur Schule gebjt．8．Sifl merbe bie תina＝ ben nicht allein reijen lajfen，bent fie find noct zu jung．9．Wid＝ mit er ben armen Scumb fof）htg，bas fah idf nicht．10．Siejtern morgen toar fie noct ganz wobl，aber gegen N（tbend murde fie jo


${ }^{1}$ §affen often means let in the sense of cause to or have with an infini－ tive；thus in $10:$ we caused the doctor to come，i．e．we sent for ．．．．，and in 11：she is having her daughter make the dress．In 11，ifyre $\mathfrak{D}$ odjter is at the same time the object of läß̈t and the（logical）subject of mad）en．When such object－subject is omitted，as in 12，the infinitive acquires passive meaning：she has or is having a dress made．

1. He always drives too fast. 2. What do you advise, Mary? I advise you to stay till they come. 3. How long he sleeps! 4. Shall you let the children go alone? No, I never let them go alone. 5. Why don't you run, Charles? It is (already) late. - I have time enough. 6. He had been in the woods and had caught several small birds. 7. She wears a green dress. 8. The boy saw the apple fall from the tree and he caught it. 9. She held some beautiful flowers in her hand.

## II

Strong verbs with short e for a stem-vowel change this e to $i$ in the 2. and 3 . persons singular of the present indicative. The most important are

| break | breden | $\mathfrak{b r a c h}$ | gebrodjen | bridjut | brifit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| speak | iprecfien | ¢pract | gefprochen | ipridjut | ¢pricift |
| help | helfen |  | geholfen | hilfit | hilft |
| eet | treffen | traf | getroffen | trififit | trifft |
| eat | effen | $\mathfrak{a r}$ | gegefien | iifiejt | ist |

With these may be classed $\mathfrak{D i t}$ wirft, er mirb.
The following verbs with long e change to ie:


The following three verbs change long e to $i$, and the last two double the final consonant of the stem:

| give | geben | gab | gegeben | gibit * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t a$ | nehmen | $\mathfrak{n a h m}$ | genommen | nimmit |
| ep | treten | trat | ijt getreten | trittjt |

*Pronounced both long and short, and until recently written gieffit giebt.

## VOCABULARY

ber $\mathfrak{A r m}$ bas Bein bas $\mathfrak{B r o t}$
bie $\mathfrak{A r m e}$ arm
bie ßeine leg
\$ic Brote bread

```
der Nrme, nom. sing. masc., the poor man
Die {rme, nom. sing. fem., the poor woman
bie {\rmen, nom. plur., the poor (people)
```

1. Fanklyt bu vom Baum, fo brichjt but dir ben $\mathfrak{A r m}$ Doer baß Bein. ${ }^{1} 2$ Den $\mathfrak{A r m e n}$ bilft man oft am beften, wenn man ibnen fein Geld gibt, jondern etwaß zu arbeiten. 3. Der eine $\mathfrak{B r u b e r}$, ber ältere, fibt ben ganzen Tag binter ben Bücfern und liejt. Der andere, ber jürgere, iijt jebr faul wid jpielt immer auf ber Straje. 4 Warum jpricfit bu jo viel, fiefyit but nicht, baja ich jeß̧t lefe? 5. Man ip̧t $\mathrm{um}^{2}$ zu lebent, aber man lebt nicht $\mathrm{um}^{2}$ zut effen. 6. Die ?(rme hatte etwas Brot geftoflen, weil ifre §inder nichts mefle zu effen batten. 7. Wem fie ith beute trifft, fo wirb fie ify bitten, niçft twieber jo fpät zut fommen. 8. Man fagt auf
 unt: ich) werbe dir helfen, afer nidgt: idy werbe "סidfu" helfen. 9. Sie nimmt die Feber und jchreibt bamit. 10. Da ift fie. EFben tritt fie aus dem 5̌aufe in Den Garten.
${ }^{1}$ Instead of deinten $\mathfrak{A r m}$ ober bein $\mathfrak{B e i n}$. ${ }^{2} \mathfrak{u m}$ before an infinitive with $\mathfrak{z}^{4}$ means in order to. $-{ }^{3}$ in German.
2. If you help me to-day, I shall help you to-morrow. 2. He reads all [the] books that he finds, good and bad. 3. She is giving the poor children some bread. 4. Do you see him, Charles? He is just stepping into the room. 5. He is very weak, for he eats but little. 6. One often meets such people. 7. Perhaps he takes both pictures. 8. She never speaks of it. 9. Have you nothing to eat? Yes, I have some bread, and I also have some wine to drink.

## Lesson 21

## THE IMPERATIVE

## I

Formation and Models. The imperative of both strong and weak verbs is regularly formed from the stem of the present, as shown below:

2．sing．

| jage | fagt |
| :--- | :--- |
| frage | fragt |
| warte | bartet |
| bleibe | bleibt |
| trage | tragt |
| trinfe | trinft |
| reite | reitet |
| habe | habt |
| werbe | werbet |

2．sing．or 2．plur．

| fagen ©ie | say |
| :--- | :--- |
| fragen 厅ie | ask |
| marten Sie | wait |
| breiben Sie | stay |
| tragen Sie | carry |
| trinten Sie | drink |
| retten Sie | ride |
| haben Sie | have |
| werben Sie | become，get |

Weak verbs sometimes drop the ending e of the 2 ．singu－ lar；strong verbs quite commonly．

The 2．singular（used to address one person with whom the speaker is intimate）and the 2．plural（used to address several such persons）are followed by their pronouns，but or ifir，only when these are required for emphasis or contrast， e．g．frage $\mathfrak{i n}$（or fragt $\mathfrak{i g r}$ ）ifnn，iff fenne ify nifft（do）you ask him，I don＇t know him．－The ভic of the last form（used to address either one or more persons not familiar to the speaker）is never omitted．

## VOCABULARY

forgen forgte iit geforgt follow
böje angry，wicked alio hence，so，therefore
bann then，and then，next erit，adv．，first

Take the sentences below in the following order： $1-1^{\mathrm{a}}$ $-1^{\mathrm{b}}, 2-2^{\mathrm{a}}-2^{\mathrm{b}}$ etc．

1．Sage ezs beiner ©djwejter，Bitte．

2．Gryt fareibe bei＝ tutn ßrief，Dann gely るu beinem frrunde．．

3．Sblafe mogl，${ }^{1}$ liebes תind．

1a．Sagt es eutrer Schwejter，bitte．

2a．Erjt jfreibt eutre Wriefe，Dant geht zu eurem Freut＝ De．

3a．Saflaft mobll，${ }^{1}$ תinder．

1b．©agen ©ie Shrer Sdymefter，bit＝ te．

2b．Erjt idureiben ©ie Эhren ßrief， bant gehen ©ie jut Jhrem テrumbe．

3．©djlafen ©ie molf，${ }^{1} \mathfrak{S e}$ err ©dimidt．
4. Sad merbe didy fiilgren, ${ }^{2}$ תarl; aljo fomm $\mathfrak{u t b}$ folge mir.
5. Wenn er feute zu fpät fommt, fo merbe, bitte, niddt böfe, lieber §reund.
4. 3 dit merbe euta fiufren, ${ }^{2}$ תarl und Marie ; alfo fommt $\mathfrak{m t h}$ forgt mir.

5a. Went er heute fut finät fommt, fo werbet, bitte, niddt böfe, liebe Oreunde.
4. Sdy werbe Sie fiithren, ${ }^{2}$ Əräutein Marie ; alfo fommen Sie und forgen sie mir.
5. Went er beute \}u ipät fommt, jo merben Sie, bitte, nidgt böfe, meine 乌ֻer= rett.

1 Salaf(e) mobll or gut, about the same as I hope you'll rest well. - ${ }^{2}$ show you the way, escort.

1. Show me the way, please. 2. Don't stay too long. 3. Drink a little water. 4. Don't ride so fast. 5. Now sing again. 6. Lie still, poor dog. 7. Go and bring me your books. 8. Carry this picture home and show it to your brother. 9. Don't buy so much. 10. Answer, please.

## II

Special Forms of the Imperative. All strong verbs that change $e$ to $\mathfrak{i}$ or ie in the 2. and 3. singular of the present indicative (except werbent, see I above) make the same change in the 2 . singular of the imperative and omit the ending e :

| brica | brectit | $\mathfrak{b r e f f e n ~ S i e ~}$ | break |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| iprich | fprectit | [predicut Sie | speak |
| hilf | helft | helfen Sie | help |
| triff | trefit | treffen Sie | meet |
| if | efiet | еffen Sia | eat |
| lie8 | rejet | rejen Sie | read |
| fieh | feht | fehen Sie | see, lools |
| ftiefl | fteflt | ftehlen Sie | steal |
| gib | gebt | geben Sie | give |
| nimm | nethm | nefmelt Sie | take |
| tritt | tretet | treten Sie | step |

The imperative of feit be is:
fei feib feien Sie be

## VOCABULARY

Der 5ut
Daz Wort

Die Siite hat
Die Morte word, promise

Danfen banfte gedanft thank
coel noble
\{diwarz black
weiß white
mirffid) real, really
boci) but, yet, still
ehe, conj., before

1. Alfe fannten ifnt, Dodif) feiner jprack mit ifm. 2. Sief ba, ift
 Dent ber trägt feinen tweißen $\mathfrak{y}$ ut, wie jener Šerr, jondern cinen jch)warzen. 3. Tritt näher, ${ }^{1}$ bitte, und iz erjt ein ivenig ${ }^{2}$ oder trinf
 es ift wirflich fchon zu fpät, idy babe feine Seit mefr. 4. Sprid) Dodx), ${ }^{4}$ mem bu jo biel zut jagen lyajt. 5. Somm, gib mir bie Sanio und fei mieder mein freumb. - Meinjt bu bem, ${ }^{5}$ Dan idf bir Güje ${ }^{6}$ germejen Gin? 6. ©bott Gifft benen, die ficid) felfer ( $=$ felfit) helfen. 7. Rein coler Memfd bridgt jein Mort. 8. Mebment Sie Shre Bücfer und jeken Sie ficti an jenen Tijd bort. 9. Weldy

${ }^{1}$ Literally step nearer, i. e. walk in. $-{ }^{2}$ ein menig (regularly without ending after ein) a little. ${ }^{8}$ idid banle, or simply danle, commonly means $I$ decline with thanks. - ${ }^{4}$ Dodf) with an imperative corresponds to do, hence do speak or why don't you speak ? - ${ }^{5}$ bentr, if not beginning a clause, commonly means why, please, tell me, hence: why, do you think . . .9- ${ }^{6}$ angry or vexed with you. ${ }^{7}$ very much.
2. "Help me!" he cried, "help me!" 2. Take this book and read it, and then give it to your sister. 3. Look, there stands the castle. 4. Sit still and don't talk (use reben or iprecfene) so much. 5. Be diligent. 6. Thank him (dat.) for it. 7. Many saw him, yet ${ }^{1}$ nobody knew him. 8. She wore a black dress, and I a white one. 9. Don't break your word. 10. Look for your hat, please.
${ }^{1}$ Dod) sometimes causes inversion, and sometimes not. Use it without inversion here, as in sentence 1 of the German above.

## Lesson 22

## THE MODAL AUXILIARIES

## I

Principal Parts of the Modal Auxiliaries:

| diirfen | burfte | gedurft | be allowed, be permitted, may |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fönnen | fonnte | gefonnt | can, be able |
| mögen | modfte | gemorf)t | may, like to, care to |
| miffien | mußte | gemuft | must, be obliged to, have to |
| jollent | jolfte | gefofft | shall, am to, ought to |
| molfen | molfte | gemollt | will, intend to, be about to |

## PRESENT INDICATIVE



## PAST INDICATIVE

| I was allowed to, had permission to | $I$ could, <br> I was <br> able to | I liked to, I might, neg. $I$ did not care to | I had to, <br> I was obliged to, could not but | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I was } \\ & \text { (told) to } \end{aligned}$ | I would, <br> I was about to, I intended to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

id) $\operatorname{burfte}$
dut burfteft
er burfte wir burrftell ify burftet
fie burften fonten mochten mupten jollten mollten

Observe: (1) the singular of the present indicative of these verbs is inflected like the past indicative of strong verbs (no endings in the 1. and 3. pers.), though the past indicative follows the inflection of weak verbs; (2) in all but folfen, the singular of the present has a different stem-vowel from that of the plural, which latter has the same vowel as the infinitive ; (3) the past indicative and past participle have no umlaut even though the infinitive has it; (4) zu, like to in English, is omitted before an infinitive accompanying a modal auxiliary (see sentences 1,2 etc., below).

1. Samnjt bu fif)on Iefen und fajreiben, Sarl? Sill famn jajon lejen, aber nodd nidft fabreiben. 2. Warum magit but nidft mebr
 ftern unfere Я̉pfer ins Scaus bringen wollte, bie unter bem ßaume lagen, Gatten umjere Nactibarn fie gejtoblen. 4. NGer jeb̧t barjit ${ }^{1}$ ou fein Wafjer mefy trinfen, mein Simb, bu hajt ichon genug ge= trumfen. 5. Giut, beent bein ßater jagt, báß bu zu ifn fommen jollft, fo gef). 6. Doftor Schmist fagt, Sie müffert nod) einige Tage im ßett bleiben. 7. ఇeulich jolle §yeimidid) jeiner fleinen Schmefter helfen, aber er mollte nidght. Dam aber fam der Bater, mo Seeincidy mupte ihr bocti helfen. 8. Ward murbe es bunfle Macht, umb man fornte bas Scljiff nidyt mefy felfen. 9. 刃icbet niidft fo biel, תinder, wem ifr arbeiten jollt. 10. Das mag moblt wahr jein. 11. Darf idy ${ }^{1}$ fragen, two Sie mobynen?
${ }^{1}$ Dürfen with a negative (here fein) is often equivalent to must not. In a question it is usually may $I$ etc., e.g. barf id fragen, ob . . . may I ask if . . .
2. He had run so fast that he could not speak. 2. May (use bürfent) I ask where he lives now? I will tell (it) you, but nobody must (use dürfen) hear it. 3. We were obliged to go home. 4. You shall write the letter, do you hear what I say? 5. I don't care to travel in such (use joldd), without ending) hot countries. 6. How shall I (or am I to) find him? First look for him in the garden. 7. She intends to go alone. 8. Who is to bring the books and pictures? Charles was to bring them, but as ${ }^{1}$ he is not here, you must bring them yourself.
[^7]
## II

Compound Forms of the Modal Auxiliaries:

FUTURE INDICATIVE
I shall be allowed to, be able to, etc.


## PERFECT INDICATIVE

I have been allowed to, been able to, etc. idi) habe
dut hajt gedurft, gefonnt etc. etc.

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE
I had been allowed to, been able to id) hatte
but hattejt geburft, gefonont etc. etc.

When the perfect or pluperfect is accompanied by the infinitive of another verb, the past participle of the modal auxiliary (geburft, gefonnt etc.) is changed to the infinitive (bürfent, fönten etc.). Thus, icd) habe nicht gefjen bürfent (where Dürfen stands for geburft and where an infinitive, namely geljen, is actually expressed) means $I$ have not been (or I was not) allowed to go; whereas ich habe niclyt geburft (where an infinitive, gefen or other, is understood, but not expressed) corresponds to the colloquial English $I$ have not been (or $I$ was not) allowed to (where to also requires an infinitive to be anderstood).

1. Wemt Doftor Scfmibt fommt und beine $\mathfrak{A l u g e n}$ fieft, fo mirft bit ju Şaufe bleiben müfjen. 2. Biz jebst habe ich nock nicft an ifn jefuriben fönnen. 3. Werbe ich ben תranfen jeben bürfen? Dac glaube ich faum. 4. Wie oft habe ich zu bir fommen mot= len! aber iff babe nie geourft. 5. Sarl fam alle Tage zu mix, e马
moctite hei fein ober fart. 6. Man fagt, סaß ber Raifer ben ©rra=
 7. Int einem fo alten Waget wirb niemand fayren mögen.
${ }^{1}$ In a dependent clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction (as ba $\mathfrak{\beta}$ ) and containing an infinitive used for a past participle (as mollen for gemollt), the personal part of the verb (as hat) stands before the non-personal verbforms. See Lessons 3 and 18. 1. - ${ }^{2}$ \{prechen with an accusative denoting a person means speak with or see.
2. I have not been able to find it. 2 . She will not be able to see her mother. 3. Will he be allowed to go? 4. He (has) intended to write the letter. 5. He says that he (has) intended to write the letter. 6. Nobody will care to buy so old a (a so old) horse. 7. Why were you (have you been) obliged to stay? 8. Let him go if he does not care to stay. 9. May I ask in what (wherein) I am to send you the books?

## Lesson 23

## $\mathfrak{W i f i f e n}$

Wiijen, wukte, gelwukt know resembles, in its inflection, the modal auxiliaries:

PRES. IND.
I know
id) weiß
but meiß̧t
er weī̄
wir wilifen
ihr miß̂t
fie mififen

| FUT. ind. <br> I shall know | PERF. IND. <br> $I$ have known | plup. ind. <br> I had known |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| id) werbe wiffert etc. | id) habe gelwust | idf) hatte gelvupt etc. |

perf. ind.
I have known
id $)$ habe gelvußft etc.

IMPERATIVE
know
2. sing. lvific
2. plur. bififet
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 2. sing. and } \\ \text { 2. plur. }\end{array}\right\}$ wilifen ©ie
wir wupten
ify muftet
fie $\mathfrak{w u t r e n t}$
PAST IND.
I knew
id) muste
ou wuibteit er twiple

PLUP. IND.
I had known
id) hatte gelvuft etc.

Wifien means to know faets, to know that something is thus or so, fennen (fanute, gcfanut L. 19, II) means to know things or persons, to be acquainted with.

## VOCABULARY

| Der Refrer | bie Refyrer teacher |
| :--- | :--- |
| Der Scaiter | Die Scfiter scholar, student |


| lehren | lehrte | gelehrt | teach |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lernent | lernte | gelernt | learn, study |
| lieben | liebte | geliebt | love |
| tutt | tat | getan | do |

gar, adv., very, fully (used especially to strengthen negatives)
gar nicht not at all jedermann everybody zufamment together
zmar to be sure, it is true getwíß certain, sure
gar nidyts nothing at all
gern gladly, willingly, with pleasure
lieber, compar., more willingly, rather, better, preferably
$\mathfrak{a m}$ liebjten, superl., most willingly, best of all id) fahre gern $I$ am fond of driving id) reite lieber I prefer to ride, I like riding better id) gehe am liebjtett I like walking best of all

1. Unjer neuter $2 e f$ rex fennt fathon alle Saitler in ber ganzen Schule umb weiz von jebem, ob er gern lernt oder nicht. 2. "Lefl $=$ ren Sie nicyt autt) lieber Sinaben als Miabden, Seerr Dottor?" fragte ich) ihn. "Semiz.," antwortete er mix, "aber am liebjten lebre ich beibe zufammen." 3. Ere nent bich zwar feinen lieben Freumb, aber but weiñt gar mokl, Dã er ein böjer Memjch ijt und bich gar nicht liebt. 4. Neutidy waren fie noch reid), jebt lyaben fie gar
 tut. 6. Das fant jebermant jagen, aber niemand weiß, ob eæ wabr ijt. 7. Marie, millft but nidft jo gut jein umb bieß Sticf Brot bem armen Sinaben bringen, Der unten bor ber Tür fteft? (Sern, liebe Mutter. 8. Sch fante Serrn Schmiot nicht und mußte aud
2. Everybody knew that he had been here, but nobody had seen him. 2. "Who has done that?" the teacher asked. 3. Will you drive with me? Thank you (simply Danfe), I prefer to go on foot. 4. I like reading best of all. 5. For-
merly she was very diligent, now she does not study at all. 6 . We went to (in) the same school and we often worked together. 7. How many students have you in your school, (Mr.) Doctor? We have now only seventy-five. 8. Certainly, I shall be glad to help you (shall gladly help you). 9. Everybody had to (use müfient) love him, for he loved everybody. 10. To-day we have nothing at all to do.

## Lesson 24

## COMPOUND VERBS WITH INSEPARABLE PREFIXES

Two Classes. There are two classes of compound verbs: those with inseparable prefixes and those with separable prefixes.

The Inseparable Prefixes are be, emp, ent, er, ge, ber and zer. Verbs compounded with these have the accent on the stem and are inflected like simple verbs, except that the past participle omits the prefix ge.

Model : beifdrei'ben describe.
principal parts
bejdrei'ben bejdrieb' beidrie'ben

PRES. ind.
$I$ describe
i( ) befdrei'be
bu beidireibit'
er beifdreibut
wit befarmei'ben
iht befdreibr
fie beidrei'ben
rut. ind.
I shall describe
id merbe beifurei'ben etc.
past ind.
$I$ described id beidrieb' but beidrriebit' er bejadrieb' mir beidurie'ben iftr bejariebt' fie beidr rie'ben
imperative describe
2. sing. beidrei'be
2. plur. beifureibt
2. sing. and beifurei'ben
2. plur.

Sie
perf. ind.
I have described
id. habe befdrie’ben etc.

PLUP. IND.
I had described
id hatte beidquie' ẹto،

VOCABULARY
bie (Seificirde bie (Jeidiciften story, history
jemand somebody

| beju'flen | befuct'te | bejutht ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | visit, call on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| veriu'tjen | verfucij'te | verjutht ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | try, attemp |
| erfau'ben | erlaub'te | crlaubt ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | allow, permit |
| erză)'Let | erzähy'te | ergählt ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | tell, relate |
| empfan'gen | empfing' | empanangent | receive |
| geidse'then | geidak ${ }^{\prime}$ | ift geide'ten | happen |
| bergei'fen | vergaj ${ }^{\prime}$ | verge'i'en | forget |
| rlie'ren | verlor ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | verlo'ren | lose |
| veripre'den | veripracti | veripro'dient | prom |

 menn Sie es erfaubent 2. WSir fazen unter bem alten Baum bor Der Tuir utio erzäfltent cinanoer alferlei ©eefaichten. 3. Sammit bu
 dir bejchreiben? Ssdit labe gar nicht gefört, daß jemant hier war. 4. Deine liefen ©̌ltern empfingen uns mit großer Freude. 5. Err=

 fie bas ßuch vergefien doer auf bem æ్gege nadf Saufe verforen hatte, bas mupte fie nicyt. 8. Da gefidath es eines Tageß, bãß bie
 alle Bimmer beß gropen Scflofies ging.

[^8]
## Lesson 25

## COMPOUND VERBS WITH SEPARABLE PREFIXES

Separable Prefixes. Some of the commonest separable prefixes are

| $\mathfrak{a b}$ off, from, away | $\mathfrak{G i n}{ }^{1}$ along that way |
| :---: | :---: |
| an on, at | mit with, along |
| auf up, upon | Hach) after, for |
| aut out, from | nieder down |
| bei by, to | vor before, pre- |
| ein into | meg away, off, from |
| fejt fast, firm | meiter further, on |
| fort forth, away, on | $\mathfrak{\mathfrak { H }}$ to, toward |
| heim home | 子uriucf back |
| $\mathrm{her}^{1}$ along this way | zufammen together |

${ }^{1} \mathfrak{F}$ er denotes motion towards the speaker or towards the point of view which the speaker takes or wishes the reader to take; in other words, such motion as is described by hither, here, this way, along this way. Şin is the opposite of her, meaning thither, there, that way, along that way. With her and hin many compound separable prefixes are formed, e. g. herauz, as used in fomm herans! come out (this way, toward me)! and hinaus, as used in geh hinalls! go out (that way, away from here or from me)!

Verbs compounded with these prefixes differ from the inseparable compounds in four points: (1) the prefix has the principal accent; (2) the ge of the past participle is put between the prefix and the verb; (3) when the infinitive requires $\mathfrak{z u} t o$, this is put between the prefix and the verb; (4) in the present and past, and in the imperative, the prefix is separated from the verb and put at the end of the clause, unless the clause be a dependent one with transposed order, in which case the prefix remains united with the verb.

Model : an'fangen begin.

> PRINCIPAL PARTS
$\left.\begin{array}{l}a n^{\prime} \text { fangen } \\ \mathfrak{n} n^{\prime} \text { zufangent }\end{array}\right\}$ fing ant antgefangen begin

PRES. IND.
I begin
id fange an'
bu fängit $\mathfrak{a n}^{\prime}$
er fängt $\mathfrak{a n}{ }^{\prime}$
mir fantgen $\mathfrak{a n}{ }^{\prime}$ iff fangt $\mathfrak{a n}{ }^{\prime}$ fie fanget $\mathfrak{a n}^{\prime}$

I shall begin
id merbe an'fangen etc.

PAST IND.
I began

IMPERATIVE
begin
2. sing.
2. plur.

fang(e) $\mathfrak{a n}^{\prime}$
fangt $\mathfrak{a n}^{\prime}$
out fingit ant er fing $\mathfrak{a n}{ }^{\prime}$ wir fingen $\mathfrak{a n}^{\prime}$ iff fingt $\mathfrak{a n}{ }^{\prime}$ fie fingen $\mathfrak{a n}^{\prime}$

| PERF. IND. | PLup. Ind. |
| :---: | :---: |
| I have begun | I had begun |
| idf $\mathfrak{h a b e} \mathfrak{a n}$ 'gefangen | id) batte an'gefangent |

VOCABULARY
gefgö'rent berfan'fen auf'gören auf'mactyen auf'wadjen aufi'tehen fort'fabrent herun'terfallen hinauf'gehen
geför'te berfauf'te Görte auf' madfte auf' madite auf' ftant auf' fuyt fort' fiel Gerun'ter ging binauf'
gefjört
berfauft'
aufigccifort
auf'gemadyt
ift auf'gematyt
ift aufigeitanten
fort'gefahren
iift herun'tergefalfen fall down
ift hituaut'gegatgen go up
belong
sell
cease, stop
open
awake
rise, get up
continue, go on
 - Setzt niidgt mefr. Sidh habe es geftern an (to) meinen Mact)bar


 Kente morgen unt fectis $\mathfrak{H f x}$ aufgeftanden. 6. „₹all nidft herun= ter!" rief er, ale er mich oben in bem Baume fat.

Translate in the following order: 7-7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ etc.
7. Wann fängt er bas nute Butf) au ?
8. ©r fagt, er manft immer um fünf Hat gufo
 anfäugt.
8. Čr fagt, bañ er immer um fünf Mhr aufmadet,
9. §ifl frage bidy: „(fing er hiumif ober fan er ferunter, alz ou ifn jafit?"
10. Sct trünidje morgen um

9. Sid) frage bictu, ob ex lyiu= aufgitg voer feruuterfan, als bu ifn jabjt.
$10^{\text {a }}$ Scd mill morgert um ject) uhg aufitchen.

1. Who (has) opened the door? 2. Let us stop reading (to read). 3. When did you get up (use perf.) to-day? I got up (perf.) when I woke up. 4. I saw that the boy fell down from the tree. 5 . He went on writing (to write). 6. Who says that he has sold his horses? 7. Whenever I went up, he was coming down. 8. Sell me some of your books, will you? 9. Get up, Charles, quick! It is high time to go to school.

## Lesson 26

## COMPOUND VERBS WITH DOUBTFUL PREFIXES

Doubtful Prefixes. Durct) through, über over, across, um round, about, unter under and wieber again form both separable and inseparable compounds. As a rule, these prefixes are separable when used in a literal sense, i.e. with the meanings given above, and inseparable when used in a derived or figurative sense. This twofold use sometimes has its counterpart in English; thus, from unter under and geben go are made
$\mathfrak{u n}$ 'tergefen go un'der and unterge'fen undergo githg $\mathfrak{u n}$ 'ter went un'der $\mathfrak{u n}^{\prime}$ tergegangen gone un'der and $\mathfrak{u t t e r g i n g}{ }^{\prime}$ underwent ${ }^{\prime}$ and $\mathfrak{u n t e r g a n ' g e n ~ u n d e r g o n e ~}{ }^{\prime}$
The following are some of the most important compounds of this class:

SEPARABLE
ii'berfetsen um'bringen mie'serbringen mie'Berholen mie'serjefent
fetste ii'ber bradjte $\mathfrak{u m} \mathfrak{m}^{\prime}$ bradifte wie'ber Yolte wie'ber \{ah miéber
ii'bergejegt ferry over
un'gebrafit kill, murder wie'bergebradft bring back mie'bergetyolt fetch back ıpie'Dergefefen see or meet again

INSEPARABLE
itherfat'lent itberje'tent itherzelu'gen unterbre'chen unterneh'men wiederyo'len
iiberfiel' iiberjes'te iitberzeug'te unterbrach ${ }^{\prime}$ $\mathfrak{u n t e r n a h m} \mathfrak{m}^{\prime}$ wiederyjol'te
überfal'ten
itberjetzt ${ }^{\prime}$ iitberzetgt'
unterbro'djen
unternom'men
wiedertholt'
surprise, attack
translate
convince
interrupt
undertake
repeat

With the prefixes above are sometimes classed: Ginter behind, mĩ amiss, mis-, boll fully and wiber against, re-. Their compounds, however, are mostly inseparable, e.g.:
 volffrin'gen volfbract)'te bolfbrad)t accomplish, carry out volfen'ben vollen'bete volfen'bet finish

1. Da er bas ßferd nixft miederbrachte, fo ging ich felfit (or jelber) fit, um e马 mieberzufolent. 2. Seerr かrofefior Schmidt hat Diejes fleine $\mathfrak{B u c}$ ) überjeß̧t. 3. Wie jeid ibr über ben $\mathfrak{F l u ß ~ g e = ~}$ fommen? Einer bon Deinen Nackbarn bat uma übergejez̧t. 4. Sth
 auf zu lejen. 5. Das hat er mix alles jafon einmal erzäflt, aber es itberzeugt mich nicfit. 6. Was man unternimmt, bas muĩ man autu) vollbritgent, und tas man anfängt, mun man autd vollenden.
 Mann. 8. Dic Feinde überfielen unjere Soldaten und brachten biele von ifnen um. 9. Solange er nodi) lebte, bielt ${ }^{2}$ mant ifn im= mer für fegr reidf; alz ex aber ftarb, Yinterlies ex feinen תindern mux jelfr mentig (belo.
${ }^{1}$ Once more or again. - ${ }^{2}$ regarded, took him to be.
2. When he said that, I interrupted him. 2. Please, repeat what you (have) said. 3. I will bring back the books to-morrow. 4. If you cannot carry out what you undertake, it is better not to undertake it. 5. I begged him to translate it, but he was not able to translate it. 6. Has he left much money? None at all. 7. They murdered the poor man because they took him to be rich. 3. Will you ferry me across?

## Lesson 27

## THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Passive is formed with werben and the past participle of some transitive verb, e. g. Cieben, licbte, geliebt love. When so used, werden has for its past participle worden, instead of gemorden, as shown below:

PRES. IND.
$I$ am loved
idf) merbe geliebt but wirft geliebt er mird geliebt mir merben geliebt ifr merbet geliebt fie werben geliebt

PAST IND.
I was loved
id murbe geliebt
ou murbe ${ }^{\text {a }}$ geliebt
er murbe geliebt mir murben geliebt
ihr wurbet geliebt
fie twurben geliebt

The Imperative is too rarely used to be given here.

> Future indicative
> $I$ shall be loved
> idf) merbe geliebt werben
> Dit mirit geliebt merben
> etc.

| PERF. IND | PLUP. IND. |
| :---: | :---: |
| I have been loved | I had been loved |
| idj bin geliebt morden | ith war geliebt worben |
| bit bijt geliebt morben | (du warjt geliebt morben |
| etc. | etc. |

PRESENT INFINITIVE geliebt (zat) werben (to) be loved

The Passive denotes a process, a change of condition, or an action as affecting the person or thing acted on. This, in German, is indicated by using werben, become, instead of jeint, be, which latter, if used with a past participle for a predicate adjective, denotes a state or condition, and never an action as going on. Distinguish, therefore, as follows:

Werdell with a past participle, denoting a process or a change of condition (i. e. the real passive) :

Der Brief mutroe gerabe ge= jatrieben, alz id) fam the letter was just being written when $I$ came

Der Brief $\mathfrak{m u z}$ mit $\mathfrak{I}$ inte ge= idrieben merben the letter must be written in ink

Der ©olbat war gefangen mor= Den the soldier had been captured

> Seit with a past participle, denoting a state or a condition resulting from a process or from an action completed:

Der Brief war fajon gejdrie= ben, als id) fam the letter was (already written) finished when I came.

Der $\mathfrak{B r i e f} \mathfrak{m u x} \mathfrak{H m}$ zmöff $\mathfrak{H h r}$ gejdrieben jein the letter must be finished by twelve o'clock
ber Solbat war gefangen the soldier was a captive

## VOCABULARY

Der Schntider daz Papier' ber Mod das $\mathfrak{S b l z}^{2}$
Ђeig̃en gefallent

Ђieß
gefiel
bie Sduntiber tailor
bie Papie're paper
Die Röcfe coat
die $\mathfrak{S}$ bilzex wood
gebeißen be called
gefalfen please
barum therefore, for that reason gerabe, adv., just, exactly weit far, distant, wide
wie Keiken Sie? what is your name?
id $\mathfrak{H e c i n e ~ ת a r l ~ m y ~ n a m e ~ i s ~}$ Charles

1. Das eine Bild murbe mix heute von ${ }^{1}$ einem Diener gebracfet ${ }^{2}$; bas andere wird vielfeicft erjt ${ }^{3}$ nächjten Montag gejchicft werben. ${ }^{2}$ 2. Siarl ift bon einem andern תnaben gejchlagen morben. ${ }^{2}$ 3. Jch
 4. Bon weldyen Schneiber haben Sie biejen Roct madi)en lajfen ${ }^{5}$ ? - Warum fragen Sie? gefällt er Sbnen nicht? - Doct ${ }^{6}$ gerabe meil er mir jeftr gut gefällt, Darum frage idf. Ein Roct fant gar nicft beffer gemacht merben. - Nun7, ber Schneiber beipt Meyer umb mofnt nicht weit bon Shnen. 5. Wann mird bas Scauz verfauft
 pier gemadft.
${ }^{1}$ By. The person by whom the action of a passive verb is done, is $d$ noted by the dative with von. $-{ }^{2}$ As in the active, the uninflected forms the verb stand last. - ${ }^{3}$ eljt, as adverb, often means not until. - ${ }^{4}$ indeed, be sure. - ${ }^{5}$ The infinitive $\mathfrak{l a f f e n}$ is here used for the past participle gelaff (as with the modal auxil., L. 22. II) and the mfinitive madjen has passi force (L. 20. 1. n. ${ }^{1}$ ) ; hence By what tailor did you have this coat made? ${ }^{6}$ Yes, indeed or Certainly, a common meaning of Dod) after a negative que tion. - ${ }^{7}$ Well.
2. What is the name of the tailor who (has) made yo coat? His name is Smith. $\chi^{2}$. Can you tell me by who these books were (have been) brought? By a little bc whom I do not know. $Y$ 3. Only two of those chairs we made of (aus) wood. $\times 4$. The enemy was defeated (use fcd 1 gen) by our soldiers. 5. If the house is sold, it is no long his, that is true. $X 6$. Go and call Charles. - Charles has ready been called. $\not 7$. These soldiers will be sent across tl river, those will stay here behind the mountain. 8. Here a two coats, they must be sent to the (zum) tailor. $\times 9 . T$ paper did not please me, and for that reason I did not tal it. - 10. His books are read by everybody.

## Lesson 28

## REFLEXIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS

Reflexive Verbs. In German, as in English, transiti verbs are often used with a reflexive pronoun for an objec e. g. cr zeigt fiid) he shows himself, fic jeb̨t fitif) she seats hersel But German, unlike English, uses some verbs reflexive though the reflexive pronoun is no longer felt as an obje and the verbal idea of the combination has become virtual intransitive, e. g. er freut fitch (he gladdens himself, i. e.) he ? joices or is glad. - The reflexive pronoun of the third perso for both numbers and all genders, is fich (L. 7. II) ; for t] other persons the corresponding personal pronoun is used, shown below.

## INFINITIVE

fiid (zu) zeigen (to) show one's self fiid) ( $\mathfrak{z u}$ ) freutn (to) rejoics

## PRESENT INDICATIVE

id) zeige mid) $I$ show myself
Du zeigit did) you show yourself er zeigt fith he shows himself fie zeigt fith she shows herself eq zeigt (ith) it shows itself wir zeigent $\mathfrak{H t z}$ we show ourselves ifr zeigt eutch you show yourselves fie zeigen fidf they show themselves Sie zeigen fich you show yourself or you show yourselves
id) freut mid) 1 rejoice
du freuft bid you rejoice
er freut fith etc.
fie freut jifí)
es frent fitd
wir frenten $\mathfrak{H t} 8$
ify frent eutd
fie freuten fid)
Sie freuth fid)

## PAST INDICATIVE

ith) zeigte midif) I showed myself etc.
idif freute mid $I$ rejoiced etc.
IMPERATIVE
zeige bidf show yourself zeigt eutch show yourselves zeigen ©ie fich show yourself or show yourselves

## FUTURE INDICATIVE

id) merbe mid) zeigen

- I shall show myself
id) werbe mid. fretent
I shall rejoice


## PERFECT INDICATIVE

| id habe midh gezeigt | id habe mid gefreut |
| :--- | :--- |
| I have shown myself | I have rejoiced |

## PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE

id hatte midid gezeigt
I had shown myself
id) Gatte midid gefreut
I had rejoiced

Impersonal Verbs, or verbs and verb-phrases used impersonally, with $e_{\mathfrak{g}}$ it for a subject, are not peculiar in their in-
 geregnet it has rained, $\mathrm{e}_{\mathfrak{S}}$ mird regnen it will rain.

## VOCABULARY

légt, adj., last
mährent, prep. with gen., during


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Literally, to-day evening, i. e. this evening; abent being used adverbially is written with a small letter. - ${ }^{2} \mathfrak{Z l}$ \& after a comparative means than.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1} \mathfrak{W e r n t}$ means whenever or $i f$, and is used with a verb in the present, past or future; $\mathfrak{a l 8}$ means when, at the time when, as, and is used only with verbs in the past tenses. - ${ }^{2} \widetilde{S}_{0}$ is often used to introduce the principal clause after a preceding subordinate clause. It may sometimes be rendered by then, as here, but usually it is left untranslated.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ In 4: one, because emphatic; in 12: a. ${ }^{2}$ Before him. English ofteus uses the simple personal pronoun where German requires the reflexive.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Small money, i. e. change. ${ }^{2}$ with you or in your pocket. - ${ }^{3}$ The regular phrase for in the country, as distinguished from the city. - ${ }^{4}$ won't do. - ${ }^{5}$ in her hand. When no ambiguity can arise, German often uses the def. art. in place of a possessive adjective.

    1. I have many a good friend in your city. 2. Why do you buy such poor pens? 3. Have you enough change with you? I have some, but not very much. 4. There are many
[^4]:    * The hyphen indicates that the suparlative forms are not used without endings. See note 2 below.

[^5]:    * Notice the change (from the infinitive) of the final consonant of the stem.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ L. 8. r. n. ${ }^{1}$. $-{ }^{2}$ The indefinite article is omitted before a predicate noun denoting vocation, rank or profession, if the noun is without a modifier. $-{ }^{3}$ L. 12. 11. n. ${ }^{1} .-{ }^{4}$ Literally : to turn themselves to you, i. e. to apply to you. $-{ }^{5}$ of $i t .-{ }^{6} \mathrm{adv}$. in the evening, originally a genitive. - ${ }^{7}$ Originally there, but more frequently, as here, then.

[^7]:    1 Da with transposed order.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Literally, not true? i. e. won't you?-2 the king's daughter or princess. Compound nouns, as a rule, have the gender and inflection of the final member.

    1. The little boy tried to tell ${ }^{1}$ me the story, but he had forgotten it. 2. Now it happened that nobody was at home when I came. 3. I shall not call on his brother. 4. What I have promised I shall do. 5. He received me at the door. 6. Allow me to write with your pen, for I have lost mine. 7. I saw somebody come out of the house (somebody out of the house come), but I did not know him. 8. They helped each other. 9. Don't forget the books (forget the books not),
    ${ }^{1}$ Tell in the sense of narrate or relate iṣ ersählen, not jagen.
